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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 24 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

Two Sections Of Muslim League Make Up Cleavage

Mr. Jinnah Elected President

LEAGUE COUNCILS COMBINE AND FORM UNITED BODY

New President Authorised To Fix Time And Venue Of Next Session

NEW DELHI, March 4.

The two sections of the All-India Muslim League have united and have decided to elect Mr. Jinnah as president.

This decision was arrived at, at a meeting of the rrepresentatives of the two sections, held this afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Hafiz Hidayat Hussain. The following resolution was passed at the meeting:—

MIAN ABDUL AZIZ RESIGNS

"As it is the united wish of the community that the cleavage between the two sections of the All-India Muslim League should be made up, and as in pursuance of this wish the office-bearers of the two sections have resigned their respective places, and Mian Abdul Aziz has expressly stated that he would also resign in favour of Mr. Jinnah, and as Mr. Jinnah has exppressed his willingness to accept the presidency, it is hereby resolved that the two sections do amalgamate, and that the two councils of the League combine and form a united body and that the constitution of the League adopted in 1922 shall remain in force."

NEXT SESSION OF LEAGUE

By another resolution the meeting authorised Mr. Jinnah to fix the time and venue of the next session of the League. —A. P.

8 OFFICE-BEARERS RESIGN OFFICES AND MEMBERSHIP

NEW DELHI, March 4.

Eight office-bearers of the Muslim League have placed their resignations of their respective offices and membership in the hands of Mr. Jinnah, with a view to bringing about unity in the Muslim Leage.

They are:—Mr. Shah Mohamed Maswood, Secretary; Syed Murtaza Saheb, Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhary, Mr. Uppisaheb, Mohamed Azaharali, Mr. Anwarul Azim, the Hon. Nawab Sir Mehr Shah and Raja Ghazrafar Ali Khan, Vice Presidents.

They were elected at the Howrah Session of the All-India Muslim League.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

STAVISKY SCANDAL DEVELOPMENT.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, March 4.

"A terrorist organisation exists aiming at strangling the Stavisky enquiry. It won't stop even at murder," declares M. Cheron, Minister Justice, and M. Doumergue adds: "We are cornering the gang. The Public Prosecutor, M. Dijon, told M. Cheron that the authorities are closer on the track of the murderer than is generally supposed. Meantime, the Paris press has seized the extraordinary manner in which counterfoils of Stavisky cheques have come into the hands of the authorities, as an opportunity for emphasizing how deeply officials and politicians were involved.

The Press declares counterfoils have always been in the hands of the Surete General.

M. Bony, the suspended inspector, was re-instated in the afternoon, and counterfoils were handed him later the same night by a mysterious informer in exchange money. Bony was the inspector who last interrogated Madame Stavisky, and his report contained a statement by her concerning Stavisky's relations with M. Chiappe. He was suspended shortly afterwards.

CITY CIVIL COURT FOR BOMBAY

And Supreme Court For India

DEMAND OF LAWYERS' POONA CONFERENCE

POONA, March 4.

The Conference of Bombay Advocates and Pleaders, which is in session at the District Court, passed a number of resolutions, "inter alia" declaring that it is essential to bring about the separation of judicial and executive functions for the better protection of the rights of citizens; that the Bar Councils Act should be amended so as to exempt participation in or conviction for, political activities as disqualification entailing the penalty of disciplinary action; that representatives of the various Bar Councils should convene a meeting to consider the formation of one autonomous All-India Bar, invested with power to provide for the education, enrolment and discipline of members; that all advocates satisfying a common test of legal knowledge should be entitled to practise on both sides of the High Court and the present Bombay system be abolished; that all recruitment to the High Court bench be entirely from practising members of the Bar, members of the I.C.S. be ineligible and that the power to appoint and fix salaries, pensions and leave allowances be vested in the Governor-General and his Cabinet and that a Supreme Court be established in India.

The Conference strongly supported a proposal urging that immediate effect be given to the proposal of the Bombay Government for establishing a City Civil Court in Bombay.—A. P.

FRENCH AIRMAN MISSING

Costes Leaves For Copenhagen But Is Not Heard Of Since Departure On Saturday

(Special Cable).

PARIS, March 4.

Grave fears are felt for the safety of M. Costes, the famous French Airman, of whom nothing is heard since he left Le Bourget at noon yesterday, to fly for Copenhagen.

It is feared he has fallen into the North Sea. The airman intended flying to Copenhagen in a straight line, but he, it is feared, might not have enough petrol to accomplish a non-stop flight. He had promised to telephone to his wife immediately he arrived.

SHOLAPUR MILL SITUATION

Incident Mars Return Of Things To Normal

AFFRAY IN JAM & OLD MILLS

Strike Leaders Exhorts Workers To Abstain from Attending Mills on their re-opening

SHOLAPUR, March 4.

An altercation between two sections of workers in the Jam Mills resulting in a fight between them and the consequent closing down of the Mill marred, what otherwise seemed to be substantial improvement of the mill-strike situation in Sholapur. A similar situation was created in the Old mills, by outsiders rushing into the mill and molesting the workers and this mill was also closed, though it reopened after the recess hour. Several millhands were injured in the clash in the Jam Mills, but none seriously. Police arrested about six persons, in connection with the trouble in the Old mills.

POLICE PICKETS BUSY.

Following these incidents police pickets have been strengthened at all strategic points to prevent further trouble.

After the four days' Shimga holidays all the mills in the City, including the Morarji group of Mills, and the Vishnu Mill, which had declared a lock-out since February 23, reopened to-day, with over 50 per cent. attendance in all the mills, and everything pointed towards a speedy improvement of the strike situation.

But within an hour after opening, the workers in the Jam mill came out, following an altercation between two sections among them regarding the continuance of the strike. A fight ensued in which several were injured, and the head jobber of the spinning department was roughly handled.

WORKERS CAME OUT.

The Mill was consequently closed. The Old Mills also closed, following a similar incident. Outsiders rushed into the mill which was working with partial strength and indulged in stone-throwing and shouting, with the result that the workers came out. The mill authorities, however, reopened the mill after the mid-day recess restricting admission only to those who had passes.

All the other mills worked peacefully, and the attendance in the Narsing Girji Mills was nearly 70 per cent.

LEADERSS ACTIVE.

The strike leaders have been active during the holidays exhorting the workers to abstain from attending the mills when they reopened. A number of meetings were held in different parts of the City during these days. To-day immediately after the workers came out of the Jam Mill a meeting was held in the Park maidan. —A. P.

MRS. NAIDU LEAVES FOR HYDERABAD

To Meet Mahatma Gandhi

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu leaves for Hyderabad (Deccan) by the Madras Express to-day to meet Mahatma Gandhi who reaches Hyderabad on the 9th instant and stays there for a day. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, hopes to return to Bombay on the morning of Monday the 11th instant.

VILLAGER TO HANG

Man Who Felled Woman With 16 Fatal Sword Cuts

JUBBULPORE, March 3.

Sadola, a Brahmin, of village Dhanagawan in the Sihora Tehsil, has been found gilty under section 302 I.P.C., and sentenced to death by Mr. H. G. Gruer, I.C.S., District and Sessions judge, Jubbulpore, for the murder of one Mst. Goura of the same village.

The accused was also charged for attempted murder and causing grievous hurt under sections 307 and 324 I.P.C. and was sentenced to undergo 5 years and 1 year's rigorous imprisonment under each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

The case according to the prosecution is, that on November 2 last at about 11 p.m., the accused entered the hut of two young lads, Rohini and Sundra, and attacked them with a sword, their cries rousing Mst. Rambai, who shouted that she was coming to their assistance, whereupon the accused rushed to her house and inflicted no less than 21 injuries on her.

16 SWORD CUTS.

She however ran out of the house followed by the accused who now spotted Mst. Goura, and turning his attention to her, felled her with 16 sword cuts, which resulted in her death within an hour.

The accused was taken by the village kotwal to the Sihora Station House, where he was taken into custody by the police who found his clothes blood-stained and cuts on his fingers.—United Press.

FAMOUS COMPOSER DEAD

Norman O'Neill Passes Away At Age Of 59

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 4.

The death has occurred of composer Norman O'Neill.—Reuter.

(Norman O'Neill, was born in 1875. And was a noted composer. Some of his principal works are: "Mary Rose," "Julius Caesar," "Macbeth," "The Gods of the Mountain," four dances from "The Blue Bird" for full or small orchestra. He also composed numerous violin and pianoforte pieces and a large number of songs.

BRAINY BURGLARS

How They Carry On Nefarious Activities

25 ARRESTS MADE BY PUNJAB POLICE

Lahore, March 2.

Further enquiries regarding the inter-provincial conspiracy of burglars covering several North Indian towns show that the gang has been active in Sind, the Punjab, U.P., Bombay, and Delhi. All its members are apparently Punjabis.

About 25 arrests have so far been made in Lahore, Amritsar and Rawalpindi by the Punjab Police, and further police investigations are proceeding. A few women are also stated to be members of the gang. The 'modus operandi' of the gang is said to be to hire buildings adjoining the residences or shops which they intend to burgle, and after studying dispositions, carry out their operations at a suitable opportunity.

It is also alleged that they take up employment under their intended victims and from such positions of vantage perfect their plans. The scene of operations of members of the gang are said to be shifted from one place to another distance locality in order to avoid exciting suspicions—A.P.

NATIONALIST PRESS BOYCOTT M. C. C. MATCH

Discourteous Treatment To Reporters

We, the undersigned Press correspondents wish to protest against the treatment meted out to us by the Secretary of the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Association in connection with the Charity Match being played here. The usual custom on such occasions of supplying passes to the Press was not observed and letters sent to Mr. Prideaux, who was in charge of the arrangements, have been totally ignored.

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION

On Sunday morning Press correspondents, who sought admission to the grounds, were not allowed to enter and were curtly informed that passes had only been issued to the "Times of India" and the "Associated Press". Policemen were also posted at the entrance to the Bombay Gymkhana to prevent press men from seeking Mr. Prideaux.

DISCOURTEOUS BEHAVIOUR

They were further told to purchase tickets and were informed that they would be prevented from consulting the official scorers, who were in the Bombay Gymkhana pavilion. This discourteous treatment by this new fangled body, the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association, and its officials, has caused intense indignation.

BOYCOTT DECISION.

Under the circumstances we have decided to ignore the Charity Match and we are authorised by our Editors to state that no accounts of the match will appear in any of the papers concerned.

Bombay, Date, 4-3-1934.

A. S. E. Iyer, "Bombay Chronicle".
Bharucha, "Bombay Samachar".
B. R. Dhurandar, "Navakal"
R. H. Gandhi "Hindustan & [illegible]amita"
S. H. Modak, "Dnan Prakash[illegible]
S. R. Deshpande, "Sri Lokamanya[illegible]
J. V. Rajadyaksh[illegible] "Trikal", Poona
R. I. D'Avoine, "Bombay Sentinel".
G. B. Mahasubde, "Swadhin Bharat".
S. B. Mankar, "Prabhat".
L. D. Thakar, "Sakal", Poona.
K. A. L. Narasingh, "Nava-Karnatak."

GIVE US BREAD, OR GIVE US WORK

"We Have A Right To Live"

Workers In City Hold Demonstrations & Meetings Demanding Employment

Speakers Urge Constant Agitation And Organisation To Secure Living Wage

SEVEN DEMANDS FORMULATED

"Give us bread or give us work"; "We too have a Right to Live". These were the slogans that were heard all over the City on Sunday, as processions of the unemployed of the city passed through several streets of Bombay to observe the "Unemployment Day", as directed by the All-India Trade Union Congress.

Several meetings were held at different centres, where a resolution putting forth the minimum demands of the unemployed from the Government were passed.

FEATURE OF THE DAY

A special feature of the "Unemployment Day" was the debut of the Congress Socialist Party, who took active part both in the processions and the public meetings. Thousands of handbills in Marathi, giving the aims and objects of the Party, were distributed by the leaders in the labour area and on the Chaupatty sands.

Though India is as big as a continent, in spite of its producing more than enough food and clothing, there were several lakhs of unemployed in the country. The Indian worker got the lowest wages in the world and minimum food in return for his ungrudging work. Now, due to exploitation by the capitalists, even employment was denied to many Indian workers though they were willing to work.

The above is a gist of what Mr. Jhabwala said in the course of his speech, while presiding over a meeting on the Chaupatty sands on Sunday evening. The meeting was called under the auspices of several Labour Associations in the City in furtherance of the resolution of the Trade Union Congress to observe the "Unemployment Day" on March 4.

The meeting on the Chaupatti Seaface was attended by several thousand workers, Processions of the unemployed that had started from the different centres of the city and wended their way through the important roads, and converged on the sands. Almost all the Labour leaders of the city were present at the meeting. Messrs. M. R. Masani, K. K. Menon and Ali Bahadur Khan, representatives of the newly started Congress Socialist Party were also present.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvalla presided over the meeting.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Jhabvala said that that Unemployment in the city and in the country had gone on increasing during the past few days and several unemployed who could not bear the conditions they were living in, had committed suicide. The speaker opined that if unemployment in a country was on the increase and people were starving, then it was a sure sign that there was something radically wrong with the system of Government prevailing in the country. He said that that Government was best that governed not at all. The only method, according to the speaker, by which unemployment could be cured was to change the system of Government.

Mr. V. B. Karnik then moved the main resolution which stated, among other things:—

WORKERS FORMULATE DEMANDS.

"This meeting, held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Bombay Provincial Working Class Party, Girni Kamgar Union, Dock Workers' Union, G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Municipal Workers' Union, Tramwaymen's Union, Lorry Transport Workers' Union, Hawkers' Union, Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union, Press Workers' Union Cashewnut Workers' Union Young Workers' League, Congress Socialist Group, etc., is emphatically of opinion that capitalism is the root cause of unemployment and that the capitalists by all their devices of wage-cuts, retrenchment, rationalisation, etc., are daily increasing and intensifying unemployment in the country.

"This meeting formulates the following as the immediate demands of the unemployed, and resolves to carry on an intensive struggle for their realisation: (1) Census of the unemployed at Government cost, (2) unemployed register at Government expense, (3) unemployed workers should be given passes, (4) unemployment allowance at the rate of 50 per cent of the wages, or Rs. 30 at the least, (5) free housing for the unemployed, (6) free land and credit at Government expense for cultivating it, (7) labour exchanges to be open-

(Continued on page 13.)

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Two Parsi Lady Teachers for up-country Girl's School, Head Mistress B.A., B.T., Assistant Matriculate. Pay Rs. 125 and Rs. 75 respectively. Free furnished quarters. Apply Box No. 2052 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Assistant Accountants, age 20—24. Preference will be given to applicants holding a degree, (Commerce, Economics or Accountancy) of a recognised University. Apply in own handwriting to Bank of India Ltd., Bombay. N.B.—Canvassing will be regarded as a disqualification. (8043)

Wanted—Travelling Salesman for East Africa. Only experienced need apply stating qualifications, age and remuneration required. Apply Box No. 2076, "Bombay Chronicle".

44. MEDICAL.

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, guaranteed cure for Ophthalmia (Conjunctivitis) and eye troubles in infants and old. A boon for students, travellers, cinema goers. Recommended by All India Blind Relief Association. At Kemp & Co., Akbarally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry & Co., Thomson & Taylor, etc. 7796A

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

"Borrow Cheaply. Repay By Instalments: Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2092)

74. AGENCIES WANTED

East India Insurance Company Ltd., 10, Clive Street, Calcutta, invites application for Chief Agency for Bombay Proper, Sindh and Poona. Experienced persons only to apply for terms. (2061)

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Paighar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda. Mysore, Anantapur, Nanded, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P, O, Box No. 322, Bombay,

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N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Mayebashi Maru	7005	18 Feb.	6 Mar.
*Ginyo Maru	6613	23 Feb.	10 Mar.
Heinan Maru	4364	8 Mar	20 Mar
Tokiwa Maru	6972	19 Mar.	28 Mar.
Genoa Maru	6785	20 Mar.	29 Mar.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakozaki Maru	10500	19 Mar
Terukuni Maru	12000	31 Mar.

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10000	15 March
Yasukuni Maru	12000	26 Mar.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14500	21 Mar.
Chichibu Maru	17500	4 April

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	24 Mar.
Hiye Maru	11600	7 April

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

Public Notice

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 12th March 1934, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the names of Councillors who retire from the Standing Committee on 1st April 1934; and (b) Election of six members of the Committee.
2. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the names of Councillors who retire from the Improvements Committee on 1st April 1934; and (b) Election of six members of the Committee.
3. (a) Letter from the Chairman, Schools Committee—Reporting the names of Councillor and non-Councillor Members of the Committee who retire from the Schools Committee on the 1st April 1934; (b) and (c) Election of six Councillor Members and two non-Councillor Members.
4. (a) Letter from the President, Acworth Leper Asylum—Requesting the Corporation to elect five members on the Managing Board of the Asylum for the year 1934-35; and (b) Election of five members on the Board.
5. Interpellations.
6. Application for gratuity, etc., from a retired Municipal Scavenger.
7. Letter from Mr. M. I. Lehri—Requesting the removal of the public urinal, etc., in front of the Plots in Scheme No. 37, Sydenham Road Estate, leased to him.
8. Letter from the Secretary, Victoria Memorial School for the Blind—Forwarding the Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the School.
9. Letter from Messrs. Samant & Co., Solicitors—Regarding the dismissal of their client Mr. G. M. Vaidya from service as the Assistant Superintendent of Marathi Schools.
10. Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Institution for Deaf, Mutes—Forwarding the Annual Report and Accounts of the Institution.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

11. Forwarding for orders the Commissioner's letter regarding the question of permitting certain officers to accept outside employment during the period of leave granted to them.
12. Sanctioning, subject to the orders of the Corporation, a transfer of funds to meet the cost of replacing the loss by fire sustained by the Stores Sub-Depot at the Municipal Workshops.
13. Selecting, subject to the control of the Corporation, certain banks for the deposit of Municipal moneys during the year 1934-35.
14. Forwarding the Commissioner's returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Standing Committee for the removal of unauthorized works.
15. Forwarding for information certain correspondence re: the old grade for third year trained teachers allowed by the Schools Committee to one of the newly trained teachers.
16. Reporting as to the desirability of amending the Municipal Act so as to empower the Corporation to raise short term loans.
17. Regarding the question of paying monetary allowances to Municipal Employees who are awarded the King's Police Medal, etc.
18. Recommending an advance of Rs. 15,000 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of increased work at the Municipal Workshops.
19—20. Statements of Budget Transfers (19) Sanctioned finally by the Standing Committee; and (20) Sanctioned by the Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

LETTERS FROM THE SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.—

21. Reporting on the question regarding the special grade allowed by the Committee to a third year trained teacher.
22. Forwarding quarterly list of unanswered references from the Corporation.
23. Reporting on the question of fixing the number or percentage of posts of teachers in each grade, etc.
24. Forwarding for information the annual statement showing the attendance of members at meetings of the Schools Committee and its Sub-Committees.
25. Reporting the steps taken to lesson the burden of expenditure on parents educating their children.
26. Reporting on the question of allowances granted to Headmasters, etc., of schools wherein the shift system has been introduced.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

27. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the fourth quarter of 1933.
28. Forwarding copies of the Municipal Servants List.
29. Forwarding a statement giving reasons for the delay in submitting reports on certain Corporation Resolutions.
30. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
31. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in January 1934.
32—33. Forwarding notifications regarding the election as Municipal Councillors of (32) Mr. K. F. Nariman, and (33) Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
34. Forwarding a quarterly statement of water brought into the City and the suburbs from the various Municipal lakes.
35. Regarding tenders received for the skinning of dead animals at Deonar.
36. Letter from Dr. Sorab P. Mehta—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation Meetings.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION.

37. Regarding the question of abolishing the post of the Deputy City Engineer.
38. Regarding the question of abolishing the post of the Deputy Estate Agent.
39. Regarding the question of expediting certain references before the Retrenchments, etc., Committee.
40. Confirmation of the Special Committees' proceedings.
41. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

42. From Mr. M. N. Talpade, seconded by Mr. L. G. Pradhan—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the desirability of stopping increments in salaries of Municipal employees drawing over Rs. 200 per month.
43. From Mr. B. S. N. Cooper, seconded by Mr. S. C. Cambata regarding the question of reducing the rate of reward granted to rat-catchers to quarter of an anna per rat.
44. From Mr. Behram N. Karanjia—For appointing a Committee to report as to the steps to be taken to prevent the loss of revenue threatened by the opening of a cotton depot at Mumbra.
45. From Dr. D. N. Saher, seconded by Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji—Regarding the question of charging fees to well-to-do patients at the Municipal Medical Institutions.
46. From Mr. M. M. Killedar—Regarding the desirability of transferring the Chinchpokli Library to Mominpura.
47. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For requesting the Commissioner of Police to provide an additional Police Station at Dadar
48. From Mr. L. G. Pradhan—For expressing the Corporation's opinion that canvassing for votes for election to the office of Mayor should disqualify a candidate for the post.
49. From Mr. D. G. Dalvi, seconded by Mr. Y. G. Pandit—(a) Regarding the examination for admission of new entrants to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute; (b) Report from the same Councillors on the same subject.
50. From Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole—Regarding the sub-division of wards of the City and the redistribution of seats among them.
51. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For prohibiting the fixing of shelves over or near the fire places to prevent primus stove, etc., accidents.
52. From Mr. S. C. Joshi—For obtaining Jt. Counsel's opinion as to whether the Standing Committee are competent to define the term 'new entrant' otherwise than in consonance with the Corporation's definition of the same.
53. From Mr. Soonderdas Morarji—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the Municipal services rendered in connection with the H.O.H. Fete.
54. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, seconded by Mr. Soonderdas Morarji—For appointing additional members on the Committee re: Tobacco Duty, etc.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 3rd March 1934.
8049

RAVAL CEMENT TILES
Bank Street, Bombay.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE Committee of the Western India Turf Club, Ltd. have decided to REDUCE the BETTING UNIT in the MEMBERS' and FIRST ENCLOSURES from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 5/- with effect from SATURDAY, next March 10th, 1934, 3rd Day of the Spring Meeting, until further notice.

NOTE:—Tickets sold at Single Unit Windows in the Members and First Enclosures will still be printed Rs. 10/-, and the tickets sold on the Rs. 50/- Special Windows will still be printed Rs. 100/- The existing Windows for investments in the Second Enclosure in units of Rs. 5/- and Rs. 25/- will be open and available to ladies and gentlemen.

(By Order of the Committee)
C. C. GULLILAND
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club, Ltd.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 11th March, 1934, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at 15, Sergeant House, Barrow Road, Apollo Bunder, sell by Public auction valuable household furniture, etc.

The property of D. O'Flynn, Esqr., Asstt. Secy., Home Department.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Mr. Mohanlal M. Shah and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Charles F. Stevens Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 9th March, 1934, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

1 Bow Brooch set with diamonds.

1 Bar Brooch set with diamonds.

1 Clustered ring set with emerald and diamonds.

1 ring set with sapphire and diamonds.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS, THE RIGHT OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE AND THE RIGHT TO COLLECT AND RECEIVE FEES, ETC., AT THE SCALE SHED AT THE ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKET, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1934, at 8-30 a.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction at Arthur Crawford Market, the right to collect fair ground fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra, for 12 months (from 1st April, 1934 to 31st March 1935) and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish, etc., from the retail vendors sitting, outside or inside at the unnumbered places at Markets and Bazaars in Bombay such as Fort Market, Colaba Fish Market, Mazagon Pedder Fish Market, Kamatipura Market, Chowpatty Fish Market, Parel Fergusson Road Fish Market, Parbhadevi Road Market, Elphinstone Road Market, Dadar Market, and Dongri Market. Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at Vegetable Markets at Fergusson Road, Parbhadevi Road, Elphinstone Road, Dongri, Wadala, Sion and Dadar. Also the right to collect and receive fees, etc., at the Scale Shed at Arthur Crawford Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of Markets (Crawford Market) or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT BHULESHWAR, 1ST BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Minocheher Manchershah Hiralal & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Ratilal Gordhandas Parekh the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor in pursuance of Indenture of Mortgage dated 25th September, 1928 and Further Charge dated 26th January 1929 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned vacant piece of land THIS DAY, (MONDAY), the 5th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the Premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece of Fazandari land and also half the gulli on the Western side of the said land at Bhoiwada First Row, Bombay, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 2265 and New Survey No. 572 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 5312, Street No. 76-78, Cadastral Survey No. 2397 (Bhuleshwar Division) by admeasurement 104 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Minocheher Manchershah Hiralal & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at 1, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Save Your Income-Tax

BY CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185.
OFFICE :—
M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

MENESSE & Co

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 650 BALES COTTON (C. P. NO 1 WUN): (WESTERN: MALWA: KHANDESH· GUJRAT.)

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 6th March 1934 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange room, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the abovementioned cotton slightly damaged by fire and water that salved from the late fire that occurred in the godown No. E 48 of Mr. Damjee Cullianjee.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.,

TO-DAY & THIS WEEK
AT
MAJESTIC
CINEMA
A GREAT LOVE-STORY IN THE LIFE OF INDIA'S GREAT POET-SAINT
"SAINT TULSIDAS"
THRILLING!—GRIPPING!—APPEALING!—
A RARE MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT IN INDIAN TALKIES!
Featuring:—
MR. JOSHI (OF H. M. VOICE)
SHANTAKUMARI, JAMNA

TIME:—5; 7-45; & 10-30.

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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Fagan Vad 4, 1990
Muslim—Zilkad 18 1352
Parsi—Shehrevar 30 1303
Sunrise—6h. 56m.
Sunset—6h. 46m.
Hightide—1.56 14.32
Lowtide—8.10 20.13.
Municipal Corporation: 3-40 p.m. "Help Our Hospitals" Fete and Exhibition, Esplanade Maidan, open between 5 p.m. and 12-30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 7.

K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Government Fellowship Lectures—II, by Prof. P. Davoud on "The Turanian and Aryan Tribe," 172, Hornby Road, 5-45 p.m

THURSDAY, Mar. 8.

Wilson Philological University Lecture on "Life and Growth of Language," University Building (South Wing), 5-45 p.m.

SHRI GOGHARI VISA SHRIMALI JAIN DISPENSARY—Total number of Jain Patients treated during February 1934 at the above Dispensary, were 937; out of which 361 were males 199 were females; and 377 were Children.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—A meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held in the Union Hall, Blavatsky, Lodge, to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when a discussion on "Our University Medical Education" will take place.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The annual general meeting of the Chamber will be held at its rooms, Top Floor, Mackinnon MacKenzie and Co.'s Building, Ballard Estate at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday).

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday,) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, will give an exposion in Gujerati of Gatha Ushtavaiti, Chapter II (Yasna Ha 44) strophes 16 and 17.

The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
(AIR-CONDITIONED)
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
AN EXCITING PICTURE WITH AN ENGLISH BACK GROUND
SCOTLAND YARD
"GENTLEMEN" CROOKS AND TYPICAL ENGLISH ATMOSPHERE
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"THE SOLITAIRE MAN"
WITH AN ENGLISH CAST
HERBERT MARSHALL
LIONEL ATWILL
ELIZABETH ALLAN
A REFRESHINGLY DIFFERENT PICTURE OF A RAFFLES OF THE RIVIERA—PRINCE OF CHARMERS WHO SET FEMININE HEARTS AFLUTTER.
Book Your Seats Now.
Phone: 22323.
TRAM AND BUS SERVICES AVAILABLE AFTER ALL THE SHOWS.

The CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House.
TO-NIGHT, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
WARNER BROS'. FIRST NATIONAL
KNOCKOUT COMEDY DRAMA EXTOLLED BY THE LONDON PRESS.
"THE LITTLE GIANT"
with The Star of TIGERSHARK
EDW. G. ROBINSON
EXHILARATING HILARIOUS FUN ALL THE WAY THROUGH
Also Showing
A PICTORIAL RECORD OF THE MAYOR'S GARDEN PARTY
At Sir Phirozeshaw Mehta Gardens
YOU MAY BE IN THE PICTURE!
Book Your Seats Now.
Plans Open.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE.—"Duck Soup." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR.—"Only Yesterday." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL.—"The Solitaire Man." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL.—"The Little Giant." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON.—"The Merry Monarch" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Trouble." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Veer Babruvahan." Time as usual.
ROXY—"The Sign of 4." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Navchetan." Daily at 5-30, 8, and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Saint Tulsidas." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Kishmat-ka-Shekar." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"The Cuckoos." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vasavadata." Daily at 5-30 8, and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon Time Signal. Selection of European Music.
12-30 p.m. Selection of Indian Music.
1 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
6 p.m. Time Signal. European Programme. Relay of Music from the Pathe Cinema.
6-30 p.m. Indian Programme. Light Music. P. N. Dewoolker.
7-30 p.m. Commercial News Available Market Rates.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
8-15 p.m. Empire Relay if Reception is satisfactory.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
9 p.m. News in Hindi. New York Opening and Other available rates.
Radio Hints. (In Hindi.)
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-15 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Talk—"Topics of To-day" by Charles Harmer.
9-30 p.m. Laszlo Szabo and his famous Hungarian Band.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE.—To-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mandvi Arya Samaj, Shri Swami Mangalanandji will deliver a public religious discourse on Vedant.

BOMBAY RASHTRIYA SEVA SANGH.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of Shree Bombay Rashtriya Seva Sangh will be held at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sardar Pratap Singh's House at 267, Frere Road, Fort to consider some Important Business to-day (Monday).

DAILY PASSENGERS' ASSN. BASSEIN.—The annual general meeting of the above Association will be held on Sunday March 11 at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Waman Deoji Patil's Banglow at Papdy.

ANJUMAN-E-TAHAFFUZE-E-AWKAF-E-ISLAMIA.—At a meeting held on Feb. 26, of the above Anjuman, the office of the Anjuman was declared open at Bawla Building near J. J. Hospital, Dr. M. Y. Khatkhatey presided,

The office-bearers of the said Anjuman are as follows:—

Mr M M Killedar JP, (President) Dr M Khatkhatey L M and S. JP Vice Presidents,

Mr. Shaik Mohamed Khatkhatey BA, LL, B. Solicitor. Vice Presidents.

Mr. Fated Mahomed Haji Ramzan, Mr. H.M.I Mulla LSE. Secretaries.

Mr. Haji Essa Moosa Jhaveri, Treasurer.

BOMAY PROVINCIAL WORKING CLASS PARTY: A general meeting of the members of the Party will be held in the office of the Party (Indira Building, Poibavdi, Parel) on Sunday (18th inst.) at 3-30 P.M. to elect delegates for the All-India Working Class Party Conference to be held at Jubbulpore and to consider the reorganisation of the party.

W. I. T. C.

Reduction In Betting Units

BOMBAY, March 4

The Western India Turf Club, Bombay, in a communication to the press says:—

"The Committee of the Western India Turf Club, Ltd. have decided to reduce the betting unit in the Members' and First Enclosure from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5 with effect from Saturday next, March 10 1934, 3rd day of the Spring Meeting until further notice.

(Note: Tickets sold at Single Unit Windows in the Members and First Enclosures will still be printed Rs. 10, and the tickets sold on the Rs. 50 Special Windows will still be printed Rs. 100. The existing Windows for investments in the Second Enclosures in units of Rs. 5 and Rs. 25 will be open and available to ladies and gentlemen)."—A. P.

MR. P. P. IYER DEAD

Brilliant Indian Journalist Dies Of Heart Failure

We regret to announce the death of Mr. P. Padbhanatha Iyer, Assistant Editor, of the "Times of India," at 1-30 a.m. on Sunday at his residence in Matunga.

The news came as a terrible shock to all his friends and colleagues. He attended office as usual on Saturday last. He reached home at 1-15 a.m. on Sunday Just before retiring to bed he asked for a glass of water. When he emptied the cup he complained of pain in his chest and sat on a chair. The next second he dropped down dead.

Mr. Iyer was a brilliant young journalist, aged 37. Exactly 20 years ago when he was reading in the Matriculation Class, he left Trivandrum, where his father was practising as a lawyer, for Bombay. without informing any of his relatives. In Bombay he joined the "Advocate of India" as a reporter, later on worked in the "Bombay Chronicle" for a few months as a reporter and then joined the "Associated Press of India," which, however, he left and rejoined the "Advocate of India" as a sub-editor in 1920. Two years later he secured a job in the "Times of India" as Sub-Editor.

The young self-made Journalist made his mark there. His "flare" for news, mental alertness, and industry brought him quick promotions and a year ago when Mr. S. T. Sheppard retired from the editorship of the "Times of India," Mr. Iyer was appointed as Asst. Editor.

Mr. Iyer was popular among the Bombay South Indians and he took keen interest in the education of the South Indian children in Bombay. He was the moving spirit and soul of the South Indian Co-education Society, recently started in Matunga, on the model of the Deccan Education Society, Poona. The unexpected death is keenly felt by the South Indian community.

The funeral took place at 8 a.m. on Sunday in the South Indian Orthodox style. Several members of the "Times of India" staff, and of the South Indian community were present.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

Under the auspices of the various South Indian Associations in Matunga, a public meeting will be held at 9 p.m. to-day (Monday) at the South Indian Education Society's School Hall to condole the death of Mr. P. P. Aiyer, Assistant Editor of the "Times of India."

PHOENIX MILL STRIKE CONTINUES

Mr Nimbkar's '25 Demands' To Be Forwarded To Agents

The Phoenix Mill strike, declared on February 27 last, for redress of workers' grievances, chief among which are the cuts in the "Dear Food Allowances," and of wages in the weaving depart is still continuing.

At a strikers' meeting held on Sunday morning at Fergusson Road, presided over by Mr. Abdul Majid, President of the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) Mr. Nimbkar addressed the strikers and exhorted them to continue the strike till their grievances were redressed. He then put up 25 demands for adoption at the meeting which were approved of by the strikers.

It was decided to forward the demands to the Agents of the Mill.

Messrs. Lalji Pendse, Tanubhuva, and others also appealed to the workers to maintain a united front which was the "sine quo non" of success.

VOLKART BROS' SPORTS GATHERING

The first sports gathering of Messrs. Volkart Brothers came off on Saturday afternoon, on the Oval, opposite the Rajabai Tower, when Mr. Vonesch, General Manager, presided on the occasion.

The staff of the head office, as well as the several Workshops and godowns of Messrs. Volkart Bros. in Bombay, joined with their families in the gathering which numbered over 500 people.

A programme of a dozen events was successfully gone through, Mr. Wegli proving himself an all-round athlete. Mrs. Vonesch then gave away the prizes.

Mr. Vonesch, who presided, made a humorous speech, expressing his satisfaction that the whole staff with their families had participated in their sports gathering which, he hoped, would be retained in the future as an annual function.

The programme ended with sumptuous refreshments.

Hyderabad (Deccan).—The forthcoming Durbar has been cancelled and forty days' court mourning has been ordered by the Nizam in connection with the death of Nawab Sahebzada Saabathiah Bahadur, the Nizam's brother.—A. P.

CONSUMERS' CONCENTRATION

Only Way To Derive Full Benefit Of Co-op Movement

INDIAN PEASANTS' DEBTS OF ABOUT 1200 CRORES

Mr. J. M. Mehta Urges State to Take Over This Colossal Burden, as it alone was Competent to do so

"In order to have the full benefit of the Co-operative Movement in a country and through it for the whole of humanity there must be a concentrated co-operation, both voluntary and compulsory, of the individual consumer, the Trade Unionist, the Municipal Reformer and the Socialist," observed Mr. Jamnadas Mehta while hoisting the flag of

the Co-operative Movement at a gathering of the members of the Fort Co-operative Institute (at 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort) who went on a full day excursion to Vajreshwari, on Sunday.

About 200 guests formed the excursion party, including a number of ladies.

The proceedings opened with tea and light refreshments at about 11 a.m.

SINK ALL DIFFERENCES.

Mr. Girdhirlal D. Mehta, Chairman of the Institute. In requesting Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to unfurl the Co-operative Flag, said that unless people met on open platform, sinking all differences of creed, it would not be possible to develop national character. He felt that the most suitable man to preside on the present occasion was Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who had laid before himself the solution of the problem of the agrarian indebtedness.

LAW OF LIFE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that co-operation was the law of life. Describing how in the beginning, co-operation gave rise to a dubious interpretation, he added that the ever increasing indebtedness of the Indian peasant attracted his attention in 1920. While the movement commended itself to the intelligentsia of the land,, the phenomenal depression which had become chronic since 1930 compelled the attention of the masses towards this movement.

COPY OF N. R. A. CODE.

The Democratic Swaraj Party had put forth an agricuultural scheme before the country, based on the famous N. R. A. principles. Citing the relief provided by Mr. Roosevelt to the tune of 3,200 billion dollars, and the present indebtedness of the Indian peasants of about 900-1,200 crores Mr. Mehta said that the State alone was competent to deal with this problem, and the State must take over this colossal debt as State Debt and issue bonds to the creditors which could be negotiable.

Mr. Mehta then described at length the co-ordination of Co-operation and Democracy. "The Consumers' Co-operative Movement, as a voluntary organisation is only one wing of Democracy, and ought to be supplemented by the great Trade Union Movement to become a complete voluntary organisation of co-operators." But, side by side, with the voluntary Co-operative Movement, explained the speaker, there must be a simultaneous growth of the compulsory co-operation in the Municipal and Parliamentary Institutions.

WHY LABOUR SUCEEDED IN ENGLAND IN 1930

It was only because the Labour Party in England, could secure the co-operation of all the four wings, viz., Consumers, Trade Unionists, Municipal Reformers and the Socialists, the speaker opined, that it could assume the reins of Government in 1930. Even so, we in India, would not be able to see the full triumph of Democracy, until the above-mentioned four wings worked hand in hand for the ultimate elimination of the private profiteer and exploiter. He then hoisted the flag.

Mr. D. W. Raut and Mr. Talmaki also addressed the gathering, and Mr. R. K. Golikere read a paper on "The Nature and Origin of Hot Springs." In the noon, the guests were treated to a dinner with a long menu, after which a folk-dance and music were arranged.

The party dispersed after tea in the evening.

SWITZERLAND IN H. O. H.

Special Attractions For Bihar Day

To-day (Monday) will be Bihar Day at the H. O. H. Fete. The organisers of the Fete have decided to devote the net income of the day towards the Earthquake Relief Fund, and it is to be hoped that the public will respond by witnessing the attractions provided by the Fete as they have never before done and thus have a good evening's entertainment and help Bihar in her wail.

While the organisers of the H. O. H. Fete have decided to give only the net income, the organisers of the Switzerland Section in Fete have decided to devote the "gross" proceeds to Bihar's relief. They have also provided special attractions which include classical music by the well-known Indian Musician, Vilayat Khan, Snake Dances on broken glass by Miss Akbal whose performance on Saturday was a great success and was appreciated by a large crowd.

Special Attractions

The times of the special attractions are as under:

CONCERT BY VILAYAT HUSSAIN, the well-known Indian Musician, at 10-30 p.m. to 12-30 a.m.

SNAKE AND DANCES ON BROKEN GLASS by Miss Iqbal at 9 to 10-30 p.m.

CONCERT BY CHILD PRODIGIES, from 7 to 8 p.m.

Besides the usual daily attractions.

CHARITY CRICKET MATCH

Reduced Rates Of Admission

BOMBAY, March 4.

The Secretary of the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association informs the 'Associated Press' that for the remaining two days of the Charity match in Bombay between the M.C.C. and an Indian eleven the following will be the rates of admission:—

Chair—Rs. 2; Plank seats—Re. 1 and squating accomodation As. 8.

Half-Holiday For Govt. Employees

The Government of Bombay have decided, subject to urgent work, to close all Government offices in Bombay city and Bombay suburban districts from 1 p.m. to-day (Monday) to enable the staffs to attend the cricket match between the M. C. C. and an Indian team in aid of the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund.

Government hopes that business firms will be able to extend similar concessions to their employees.

"EXPERIMENTS IN MANURE"

Mr. Vaidyanathan's Valuable Work In Three Volumes

NEW DELHI, Mar. 2.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture recommended that the results of manurial experiments conducted in the past in several provinces should be systematically studied.

As the result of this recommendation, the Fertilisers' Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research entrusted the work of collection to Mr. M. Vaidyanathan, Statistician to the Council.

After nearly two years at the job he has published the results in three volumes. The first of these deals with a general review of the results of past experiments with fertilizers in India; the second with the results of experiments in the provincial farms with statistical tables (running to 660 pages of printed matter); and the third with results of Pusa, Mysore and Fockiai (tea) Experimental stations.

"VALUABLE WORK."

The Fertilisers' Committee of the Council considered the volumes and recorded the valuable work done by Mr. Vaidyanathan. The three volumes give in a nutshell the results of the manurial experiment in India, particularly the effects of organic manures for various crops and for various sorts.

It has been decided by the Fertilisers' Committee that in future all experiments should be conducted on modern lines of replication and randomisation and that a special scheme of research on the best method of lay out under Indian conditions should be started in the provinces by the statisticians to the Council with the co-operation of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture.—(Associated Special).

H. O H. LUCKY BAG

List Of Prize Winners

Mr. M. S. P. Jadav Gets Dodge Car

The following are the names and numbers of the persons who have won the first ten prizes:—

1. Six Cylinded Dodge Car Sedan No. 29750, M S Patki Jadhav; 66 Stock Exchange Building, Fort.
2. Baby Model "S4" Frigadaire, No. 9210, M R Dalal.
3. Godrej Fire-proof Safe No. 14669 Shivsagar Laxman.
4. Triple Mirror Lady's Dressing Table Veenered No. 26389, Nasrullah Khan.
5. Godrej Fire-proof Cabinet No. 23817 M K Shrinivasa.
6. Triple Lady's Dressing Table No. 16409, Savak Sorabji Damanvala.
7. Marconi Three Valve Radio No. 24027, Laka N Patel.
8. Phillip's Long and Short Wave Receiver No. 23659, Jambul Vati Shamaldas.
9. Silk Embroidered Sari, No. 10735, Mr Hiraji B Moos.
10. Old Indian Picture No. 29320, Ambuben J Vaidya.

The following numbers have won the remaining 182 prizes:—

(11) Standard Lamp Nitro Valspar Spray- Painted No. 24967; (12) No. 2C Special Kodak 4.5. Lens No. 30194; (13) Singer Sewing Machine No. 3436; (14) Automatic Wine Cabinet No. 26613; (15) Motor Lunch Kit No. 1668; (16) Chest of Drawers No. 21473; (17) President Chair No. 18715; (18) Fire-proof Safe No. 19140; (19) Gold Pocket Watch No. 13340; (20) Cocktail Service No. 12337; (21) Binoculars No. 32685; (22) Wine Cabinet No. 11279; (23) Zenith Alarm Time-piece on Marble Stand No. 25296; (24) Pathe Baby Kid Projector No. 10480; (25) Bharat Portable Gramophone No. 8132; (26) Ghandhara's Sculpture 2nd Century A.D. No. 7223! (27) Saree Blue Embroidered No. 25707; (28) Latest Model Zeiss Ikon Nettar No. 3337; (29) Silver Pitcher No. 5312; (30) Silver Water Pitcher No. 31779; (31) Motor Requisites No. 28712; (32) Motor Requisites No. 20166; (33) Permanent Wave No. 21191; (34) Perambulator (Padmani) No. 5310; (35) Choice Wines and Spirits No. 13233; (36) Gramophone No. 31385; (37) Cricket Bat, Autographed by M. C. C. and Test Team No. 21359; (38) One Pair Roman Vases with Stand No. 29783; (39) Chicago Electric Clock No. 1756; (40) Small Steel Box No. 9329; (41) One Pair Binoculars No. 22882; (42) Silver Square Wrist Watch No. 27555; (4) Leather Shoe Case No. 23519; (44) Chocolates and Sasso Olive Oil No. 7778; (45) Two Pieces Georgette No. 4488; (46) Revolving Table Fan 19186; (47) One Electric Table Fan No. 26220; (48) Electric Table Fan No. 12976; (49) Pie Dish No. 33468; (50) Indirect Fittings (Big) No. 10013; (51) Joy-ride Aeroplane 3 Seats No. 7784; (52) Enemelled Redium Fancy Folding Table Watch No. 21303; (53) Zurich Novori R-G Wrist Watch No. 3838; (54) Gramophone Record Cabinet No. 33293; (55) Gentleman's Valet Stand No. 33639; (56) Clack No. 7758; (57) A case of Schweppes Fruit Cordials No. 16880; (58) Indian Georgette 6 Yards No. 10245; (59) Indian Crepe-de-chine 6 Yards No. 4200; (60) Silk Georgette 6 Yards No. 16540; (61) 6 Yards Silk and 3 pcs. Shirting No. 4565; (62) Electric Iron and Heater No. 31098; (63) One Dozen Assorted B N. Buiscuits No. 1225; (64) Lipton's Tea (12 lbs. at 1|14) No. 3921; (65) Three Bottles Club Special Whiskey No. 32470; (66) Musical Drum No. 11303; (67) Two Georgette Saris No. 31138; (68) Bicycle No. 30611; (69) Fret Work Machine No. 4302; (70) Inkstand No. 31547; (71) Perker Pen No. 28303; (72) Sweet Dish No. 9806; (73) 20 Yards Satin Duck No. 9676; (74) Cake Stand No. 22701; (75) Beau Brownie Kodak No. 14631; (76) Four Writing Sets No. 14911; (77) Four Writing Sets No. 33305; (78) Four Writing Sets No. 26461; (79) Three Writing Sets No. 16473; (80) Flower Vase No. 23133; (81) Indirect Electric Shade (Small) No. 26709; (82) Violine and Bow No. 25236; (83) 2 Chairs and one Teapoy No. 23152; (84) Tea-set for Six No. 18205; (85) Various Varieties of Spectales No. 2018; (86) De-odoriser No. 28471; (87) Dilcross Perfume No. 19535; (88) Inkstand No. 23440; (89) Cigarettes No. 14061; (90) Termos Flask No. 8157; (91) Clock No. 29257; (92) Toilet Sets, Stockings, etc., No. 924; (93) One Piece Shirting No. 23426; (94) One Piece Shirting No. 25868; (95) Four Dhoties No. 18002; (96) Electric Iron No. 22569; (97) Rose Patterned Ring No. 28620; (98) Electric Table Lamp No. 22857; (99) Pair Spectacles made to Winner's Prescription No. 3925; (100) One Jar (Contents one bottle Vino Fino Wine) No. 25137; (101) Four Pairs Shoes (one Lady; one Gent, two chiltren) No. 1971; (102) One Dozen Tennis Shoes No. 12957; (103) Fancy Boxes Chocolates No. 18702; (104) Canvass Border No. 21708; (105) Carrom Board, Dominoes eyc., No. 26251; (106) Three Pairs Opera Glasses No. 9156; (107) China Bowl No. 322; (108) Silver Rose Bawl No. 31333; (109) Picture and Frame No. 11039; (110) Camera No. 21569; (111) Scent Spray No. 9694; (112) Gifts No. 13260; (113) Toilet Requisites No. 28458; (114) Kaminia Beauty Preparations No. 16000; (115) Kaminia Beauty Preparations No. 30125; (116) Dinner for Four (excluding Wines, Dance and Cabaret) No. 26515; (117) Lunch for Four No. 24860; (118) Dinner for Four No. 22278; (119) Lunch for Four No. 2826; (120) Dinner for Four No. 14874; (121) Dinner for Four No. 12713; (122) Dinner four four No. 7609; (123) Regal Theatre—Four Seats No. 19301; (124) West End Cinema—Four Seats (Stall) No. 19399; (125) Capitol Cinema—Four Seats (Stall) No 23293; (126) Majestic Cinema Four Seats (Stall) No 3662; (127) Excelsior Cinema—Four Seats (Stall) No. 31992; (128) Imperial Cinema—Four Seats (Stall) No. 16517; (129) Carlton Cinema Four Seats (Stall) No. 9878; (130) Super Cinema—Four Seats (Stall) No. 23403; (131) Wellington Cinema—Four Seats (Stall) No. 11357; (132) Minerva Cinema—Four Seats (Stall) No. 2753; (133) Roxy Cinema—Four Seats (Stall) No. 31067; (134) Empire Cinema—Four Seats (Stall) No. 28402; (135) Pathe Cinema—Four Seats (Stall) No. 22344; (136) Krishna Cinema-Four Seats (Stall) No. 8232; (137) Globe Cinema-Four Seats (Stall) No. 7520; (138) Palace Cinema-Four Seats (Stall) No. 12588; (139) One Piece Bed Ticking and Six Dozen Dusters. No. 21995; (140) Rio Rita Stockings No. 1512; (141) Doll No. 15492; (142) Surma for Eyes No. 21580; (143) Dolls No. 22971; (144) American and Ruby Mantles No. 21479; (145) Zig Zag Crepe No. 17736; (146) Various Articles No. 9960; (147) Toilet Requisites No. 29925; (148) Two Pieces Silks No. 6072 (149) Pictures No. 3015; (150) One Table Watch No. 21946; (151) Drawing Box No. 19620; (152) Telephone Apparatus No. 7630; (153) Tricycles No. 32253; (154) Two Fountain Pens No. 3752; (155) Three Tins of Paint No. 20399; (156) Soaps No. 25659; (157) Picture and Frame No. 9012; (158) Jacobin Standard Lamp with Shade No. 28646; (159) Tennis Racket No. 24612; (160) One Piece Silk Shirting No. 4563; (161) Provisions No. 7295; (162) Permanent Wave No. 33953; (163) Camera No. 31608; (164) Camera No. 2892; (165) Camera No. 25539; (166) Twelve Records No. 33654; (167) Three Dozen Boxes Pineapples No. 20906; (168) Three Dozen Boxes Pineapples No. 5255; (169) Perfumery and Essences No. 29457; (170) Three Lady's Umbrellas No. 10800; (171) Perfumery and Essences No. 4348; (172) Toilet Set. (Blue) No. 27231; (173) Motor Mascot No. 6261; (174) Perfumery No. 11530; (175) Paper Weight No. 7091; (176) Jewel Box No. 6368; (177) Leather File Case and Belt No. 27609; (178) Iron Spring Bedstead No. 12745; (179) Thermos and Tiffin Carrier No. 18361; (180) Brown Leather Blouse Case No. 7090; (181) Picture in Gold Frame No. 12812; (182) One Presentation Box with Dental Cream No. 33171; (183) One Presentation Box with assorted Perfumes No. 8514; (184) New Testament. (Smallest in Size) No. 18903; (185) Imitation Gold 50 Dollar Pieces No. 26362; (186) One Kabuli Carpet No. 22594; (187) One Alarm Timepiece No. 20127; (188) Rosewood Bedstead Inlaid with Ebony No. 6985; (189) Rosewood Bedstead inlaid with Ebony No. 5810; (190) Rosewood Sofa inlaid with Ebony No. 10680. (191) Six Dozen one oz. Bottles of Essense No. 22535; (192) Emerald and Pearl Enamelled Ear-rings (Indian) No. 2573.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1934

SAVE THE UNEMPLOYED

Sunday was observed by the Bombay workmen under the local Trade Union Congress as "Unemployment Day." Street corner meetings were organised all over the city on Saturday and Sunday morning to impress upon workmen and the public in general the importance of the celebration, and about a dozen larger meetings were held on Sunday afternoon in various Labour localities, after which processions of the unemployed were led to the Chowpatty sands, where a huge mass meeting closed the day's celebrations. The demonstrations were on an extra-ordinary scale and the organised campaign they inaugurated against unemployment is perhaps the first of its kind in the Labour history of Bombay. The campaign is bound to spread soon to every part of the country where there is unemployment. And which part of India is or has been free from this spectre?

Not Too Soon

The organised anti-unemployment campaign, proposed to be carried on under the auspices of a special Association, has been started not a day too soon. Unemployment is rampant on an appalling scale and is still growing fast. The manifesto issued by the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee estimates the number of the unemployed, including those in rural India, at 50 millions. We do not think that this is an exaggerated estimate. At least the publication of this estimate is a challenge to Government to give a more accurae estimate. If they can do nothing worth mentioning to remedy unemployment, it is their duty at least to publish reliable statistics about unemployment. In his address on "Can We Solve the Problem of Industrial Unemployment?" delivered on Saturday in the Bombay Looks Ahead Series Mr. S. C. Joshi said:

> "Although Article 2 of the Washington Convention of 1919 on Unemployment required every signatory country to collect definite statistics of unemployment, etc., we find to our surprise that in India, where the above convention is said to have been ratified, there are no positive and reliable figures of unemployment."

Is it that Government are afraid to get at and publish the full figures of the unemployed in the country, including the rural unemployed, as those figures are not calculated to enhance their credit in the eyes of the world?

The Remedies

The most practical and urgent question in this regard is how to remedy the evil of unemployment. Mr. Joshi has suggested various remedies that can be usefully employed by Government and private employers, such as undertaking public works, developing industries under a system of protection, reduction of hours of work, retirement of aged men and putting the unemployed on land. Unfortunately, however, the Government and most of the Private employers look at the question from a narrow point of view and refuse to adopt the measures recommended above to the requisite extent. It is, therefore, necessary for earnest Labour leaders to suggest some ways in which the people themselves can help the unemployed, though workmen must, of course, continue to agitate to impress upon Government and the employers their duty to relieve unemployment. It is, of course, a truism that unemployment is an inevitable concomitant of the capitalistic system and that socialisation of industry is the only remedy for it. But until that consummation is reached, among the self-reliant ways to combat unemployment we can imagine nothing better than Swadeshi and in particular the use of khaddar. And it is surprising that certain Labour leaders, who talk learnedly on the various remedies that the people cannot adopt and the Government do not adopt, have nothing to say about khaddar and Swadeshi. It is ridiculous and even heartless to laugh at the small wage of an-anna-and-a-half a day that a handspinner can earn. That small wage can rescue millions from starvation or semi-starvation. Until Labour leaders suggest anything better for the rural unemployed, khaddar must hold the field as a remedy "par excellence" against rural unemployment.

Amazing Ineptitude

The contribution of the Board of Cricket Control in India, so far as the tour of the M.C.C. Team is concerned, has been a series of inexcusable and egregious blunders and bunglings. The composition of the Selection Committee with a majority of non-Indians, the appointment of umpires, the removal of Tarrant and the unfortunate episodes in Madras—all these have brought into prominent relief the utter failure of the Board to maintain the self-respect of Indians and vindicate the prestige of Indian Cricket and its incapacity to function as a truly representative and accredited body of Indian cricketers. One of its affiliated bodies the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association is evidently anxious to surpass it in ineptitude. It has, it appears, abdicated its functions in favour of its Secretary, one Mr. Prideaux. This gentleman has precipitated a crisis in the relations of the Association with the Press in a manner which reflects no credit on it as a body responsible for organising an important public function. The Press is a servant of the public and as such performs a very essential function. Every institution, which has anything to do with the public and which is properly organised and efficiently conducted, in its own interests, affords every facility to representative of the Press to carry on their work. The fact that the last match of the M.C.C. in Bombay was organised in aid of Bihar made it doubly the duty of the authorities concerned to secure the utmost publicity and, with that view, to provide all possible facilities to the Press. What does this Mr. Prideux do? Not only does he not, of his accord, send passes for the use of Press representatives—as is the usual practice—but he also ignores letters sent to him requesting him to issue such passes. Again, invidious distinctions were made between Press representatives by issuing passes only to the representatives of the "Times of India" and the Associated Press. The representatives of other papers were, as the statement signed by them and published elsewhere says, subjected to humiliating and discourteous treatment. Newspapers would willingly have agreed to contribute to the fund in aid of which the match was being played provided satisfactory arrangements had been made for their representatives to enable them to report it. No such arrangements were made. On the contrary the treatment accorded to them betrayed gross inefficiency on the part of the authorities of the Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association, if not a deliberate desire to humiliate them. In such circumstances newspapers, which, as organs of public opinion, owe a duty to themselves—the duty of vindicating their self-respect—have reluctantly decided not to report the match. But the matter cannot be allowed to rest there. The Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association, if it wishes to regain public confidence, must make amends for the amazing ineptitude of its executive and the gratuitous insult it has put upon the representatives of the Indian Press.

Lawyers And Politics

In his address to the Bombay Advocates' and Pleaders' Conference at Poona, Dr. Katju, the eminent Allahabad lawyer, dealt with, among other things, the question of disciplinary action against lawyers, a question that has deeply exercised the lay, as much as the legal, mind. It has come into public prominence because of action taken against some lawyers who have been to jail in connection with political offences. Dr. Katju quite rightly claims that the profession is not meant for persons who have been guilty of dishonourable, base or immoral conduct. But he is equally justified in claiming that conviction for political offences does not fall under any of these categories. Recent cases instituted by an over-zealous Executive and the results of some of them prove Dr. Katju's complaint that "the courts have, in their anxiety to uphold the cause of law and order over-stepped the limits of this disciplinary jurisdiction."

It is unfortunate, yet a fact that the Executive and the Judiciary are both apt to forget that "a political convict of to-day may be the Minister of State to-morrow." Sedition and Disobedience of Ordinance Laws are offences for which those guilty of them accept punishment provided by Law, but inciting troops to mutiny or preaching pacifism while the nation is engaged in a "righteous war" are grave crimes against the State. Yet, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is the Prime Minister of England, Birkenhead rose to be the Lord Chancellor and Lord Carson, we believe, is still a Law Lord. It is time that the true spirit and object of rules governing professional conduct were realised by authorities in India.

MUST WE HAVE FORCE BEHIND PEACE?

Russia & U.S.A. Must Enter The League If It Is To Be A Genuine Custodian Of World Peace

By H. N. Brailsford

Philip Baker has replied to me with such friendly courtesy, that I am distressed to find myself no nearer to agreement with his outlook. I did not mean to accuse him of unorthodoxy: his policy is a faithful continuation of that which the Labour Party has followed steadily since 1917. My case is partly that there was always a risky element of illusion in this policy: but chiefly that the changes that have happened in the world since the slump set in, about 1929, demand from all of us fresh thinking.

Advance Notes.

Baker asks very fairly why my own views have changed. The change is not so great as he supposes. If he will glance again at the book of which he writes so kindly. "A League of Nations", written in 1916, he will find that I anticipated all or most of the criticisms that I level at the actual League to-day.

I said that it would not work, unless we got an equal peace based on consent: I stipulated that the enemy powers must be members from the first day: I predicted that a League fettered by the rule of unanimity would be impotent for any constructive work: I urged that the main task of the League must be to establish economic order and remove the economic causes of war: I suggested a constitution that would represent peoples and not merely Governments. On all these major matters the actual League disappointed my hopes: I may say without inconsistency that it was wrecked from the start.

What we got, in fact, was a League that continued the central motive of the war. The war was fought to decide the balance of power between two groups of rival Empires. The League by stereotyping the Versailles map and the relative levels of armament has kept the balance that the victors won. In no other sense has it assured peace.

It was just possible between 1925 and 1929 to hope that the League would right itself after its false start: Capitalism in this period of relative prosperity was, in a halting, inconsistent way, semi-Liberal in policy. With the slump a new phase set in, of intense nationalism. The collapse of the League, evident in the Manchurian affair, the failure to disarm, and the fiasco of the London Conference was no accident.

Phase of Eclipse.

Let us throw on Sir John Simon and Mr. MacDonald all the blame they merit. But to stop there is to take a short-sighted view of history. They reflected fairly enough the views of the capitalist ruling-class in England. Their policy at Geneva was of a piece with the economic nationalism that has seized, not the British Empire alone, but the whole capitalist world. Its economic structure was undergoing a profound change, as tariffs and quotas destroyed the international market, and even the most respectable Powers defaulted on their foreign debts.

Capitalism was entering an era of self-sufficiency, and therefore, of intenser Imperialism. Its political policy inevitably reflected this change in its economic structure. The sense of inter-

(Continued on page 13)

Our London Letter

HEADING FOR PEACE OR WAR?

Disarmament Conference Has Converted Itself Into A Re-Armament Conference

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, February 24. (By Air Mail).

The sudden death through accident on Saturday last of Albert, the King of the Belgians, has become an all-Europe event. The English Press has concentrated its attention on his war record,—an issue which made him a household name in this country as well as on the Continent. The death of the King has revived all the war-time memories of one whose tragic life during the four years of War had been object of admiration, reverence and intense sympathy throughout the countries of the Allies. As one London paper pointed out, in the late King nobody has any holes to pick; and save for some rhetorical exaggeration, the praises that have been showered on him have been sincere and well-merited. It cannot be denied that the history of Europe for the last twenty years has been moulded by one single act of prompt determination by the Belgian King.

FASCIST REPRESSION.

King Albert is gone but the postwar problems of Europe still continue. The true problem behind all the talk of peace is when and how to get on with the preparation for the second war. About two years ago, it had seemed to be easy for all European countries, friends and foes alike, to combine together and with the co-operation of the former Allies, Japan and America, to attack and crush Soviet Russia in order to obtain internal security in each country for landlords and capitalists against the growing demands of their working class. History has changed since then. The working class in several European countries is not waiting for such a second war, but is in fact showing its determination to oppose it. Fascist suppression of the working class has become a greater and more immediate necessity in many countries of Europe than a war on the Soviet Union. Such Fascist repression has to be carried on with utmost military rigour and this has become the excuse for the defeated countries in Central Europe to plead for some measure of rearmament and for the increase in armed forces with a fully armed police force. This is necessary to cope with internal disorders, which may at times have the magnitude of a civil war. In that respect the capitalist Allies have shown commendable sympathy for Fascist Germany and Fascist Austria. Thus France has been put in a state of alarm and the strengthening of Japanese armaments to battle against Chinese Bolshevism has alarmed America.

SECRET PLANS.

In Britain this new situation has its reflex where a powerful section of influential politicians and militarists have forgotten their love and loyalty for France and are becoming increasingly anti-French and pro-German. Italy with her ambition of naval rivalry with France and domination over Eastern Europe has not been slow to take advantage of this split in British public opinion as regards France. Mussolini is already driving his wedge between England and France. He has succeeded to a certain degree in making France realise that she must treat Germany as an equal Power at least in theory in consideration for the future of Europe. When matters appeared to progress quietly in this direction, the trouble between Austria and Germany has spoiled Mussolini's calculations. Friendship and justice for Germany was the chief card in the hands of Mussolini to obtain England's sympathy in the Tory circles, but any dominance of Germany over Austria would make such a Germany herself a great danger to Czecho-Slovakia and to Italy herself. Hence the whole of the disarmament talk, in spite of Mr. Anthony Eden's peregrinations on the Continent, has openly converted itself into a rearmament conference. As neither disarmament nor rearmament can be worked out jointly by the European States with such antagonistic rivalries between themselves, many secret plans have come into evidence. In the meantime, the despised Soviet Union has been sought after by France and Poland against German danger and by

(Continued on uage 10).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A LESSON IN RECONSTRUCTION

Gandhiji's decision to devote himself from next week exclusively to relief work in Bihar will be received with joy by the distressed people of that province. His presence and assistance will also bring hope to the people extremely disappointed at the inadequate relief promised by the Government of India. The special advantages of Gandhiji's guidance in the organisation of relief is that he will specially safeguard the interests of the poorest, the very persons whom the Government of India's generosity does not touch, that he will evoke maximum self-reliant effort from the suffering people themselves, and that he will secure for Bihar the maximum private relief from the country so long as the need for such relief lasts. The cloud in Bihar is not without its silver lining. The vast plan of non-official reconstruction by Congress and other workers under Gandhiji's guidance with or without official aid, will be a great lesson to India—and to the world!

OBAIDULLAH KHAN

A perusal of the Frontier Government's communique on the hunger-strike of Obaidullah Khan whose condition is officially admitted to be "precarious" leaves one with a distressing feeling of harhness on the part of that Government, a sense of its zeal for "Law and Order" to the exclusion of every other consideration. The communique, which, in tone and spirit, can well compare with Sir Harry Haig's explanations of the Hunger-strike in the Andamans, seeks to make it out that Obaidullah Khan is an incorrigible hunger-striker, this being his fifth resort to it. It is a little difficult to imagine that any man in his senses will risk his life and health—the communique suggests that his tuberculosis "was encouraged by his having made a habit of indulging in hunger-strikes"—five times for the mere pleasure of giving undeserved trouble to the authorities. Could it not be that Government were ignoring Obaidullah Khan's side of the whole case? We fear, the explanation given in the communique for his hunger-strike sounds unconvincing. On the ground of his health he must be released forthwith as he has already served the major portion of his sentence.

BITTER PROTESTS.

There were some avoidable signs of inter-provincial jealousies in Saturday's debate in the Assembly on the Budget but, on the whole, the criticism was fair and milder than the Budget deserved. Few grudged Bengal her windfall but few sympathised with Bombay. It is interesting to note in this connection that many in Bengal fear that what looks like a windfall is calculated only to give a fresh lease of life to repressive measures. The Bombay members were naturally bitter, and even Mr. H. P. Mody, such a tried friend of Government, confessed that he had learnt a lesson from the Budget that the best way for a province to impress the Government of India was to go on creating deficit budgets. There is, indeed, every chance that the policy behind this year's central Budget would put a premium on deficits in provincial Budgets. So far, however, the protests from Bombay do not seem to have made any impression upon the Finance Member. For he gave an emphatic "no" to Sir Cowasji Jehangir's question if Bombay could not be given a part of the duty on matches.

CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS.

Of the many constructive suggestions made, naturally the most common was a plea for further economy in the Army. On the very first day of the debate Sir Henry Gidney cited several specific instances in which retrenchment could be effected without any loss of efficiency. For instance, he pointed out that hundreds of British nurses who in England were not paid more than £70 yearly were imported into India at a salary of Rs. 300 per month. We fully endorse his view that India has adequate number of qualified nurses and that women in this country are born nurses. If the money misspent on the unnecessary importation of British nurses were utilised in training Indian nurses, it would be a great service to the country as well as to the hospitals, civil and military, served by the nurses so trained.

THE LAST DAY.

To-day is the last day of the H.O.H. Fete and its importance is enhanced by the fact that the net income of the takings on this day will be allocated to the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund. The organisers of the Switzerland Section of the Fete have decided to contribute the gross income of the day to the same Fund. This section has also provided some special attractions to-day including music by the well-known musician Vilayat Hussain and the Snake Dances by Miss Iqbal. The organisers of the Fete could well have afforded to give the net takings of Saturday and Sunday last to the Relief Fund. But the public of Bombay should make amends by visiting the Fete to-night, particularly its Switzerland Section. Even those who have visited it before should, for the sake of Bihar, do so again with their relatives and friends and spend there what promises to be a most enjoyable night.

SUBASH BOSE & "SAMYAVADI"

In his letter to Swami Govindananda Sjt. Subashchandra Bose explains further his "Samyavadi Sangha." "Principles," he says, "for which the party will stand are Justice, Freedom, Equality and Discipline." The principles are unexceptionable but the trouble lies in their interpretation. Every party professes them and yet every party fights every other in their defence. Sjt. Bose says that the idea of equality is "the central conception of modern Socialism." But is it not a fact that Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler too claim allegiance to that central conception? Would it not, therefore, be better for Sjt. Bose to go a little more into material details of these abstract principles as has been done, for instance, by the new Congress Socialist Party? This will enable the public to know exactly what he stands for, especially in view of suggestions and denils in regard to his alleged admiration for Fascism.

Press Views

Cannot It Wait?

In regard to the attempt made to collect funds for the re-building of destroyed mosques and temples in Bihar, it appears to us that the first duty of all men interesting themselves in the relief of Bihar is to push on with the alleviation of human misery and turn to God after human destitution has been overcome. We are sorry to notice a trace of communal competition between Hindu and Muslim leaders in restoring their respective places of worship. Man must first live before he can think of worship and he cannot live without a shelter, clothing, food and water. When these indispensable conditions of life have all been procured for the people of the affected areas, the benefactors of Bihar can turn to places of worship. Until then God can wait and prayers of men and women in Bihar may be sent forth to Heaven silently and reverentially by all from their respective abodes or even from under the canopy of Heaven, the best prayer hall designed by Almighty Providence for the benefit of His creatures.—"Federated India."

"Ek Dil"

From the "Bombay Chronicle":—

To prove to M.L.C.'s that the indigenous was in no way inferior to the foreign, the Minister for Education flourished two bottles of gin in the Bombay Council."

Evidently, they are all of the same brand these days—Ministers of Education 'cum' Excise—and all 'ek dil.' They all are keen on assisting their more powerful halves, the Finance Members. No wonder that, with Councils as they are, it is enough for them to retain office, that they accommodate themselves to the needs of the reserved, i.e., superior half of the Government. —"Leader."

Mr. B. Das complained in the Assembly that the Budget created a certain amount of heat and inter-provincial jealousies ....."

Some responsible Indian leader, like Mr. Dumasia or Mr. Yamin Khan ought to take this up and heartily congratulate Sir George Schuster on proving the dangers of handing over the governance of the country to Indians.

* * * *

We fear we are making too great a fuss over this question of Press seats at the Charity Match. Let us try to be fair—pigmented though we are—to the "other fellow." Let us look at the other side of the medal, as it were.

What after all "is" the alleged fault of the "organisers"? They have given a seat to the "Times of India." Now it cannot be denied that it stands on a different footing altogether. It is the only "Home" paper in this city. It has proved of unfailing assistance to the Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association, to the Board of Control, the Selectors—in fact to that cricketing public which counts—and pays? And then—, oh, very well, if you are already convinced.

* * * *

Now take the negative side. It is true that the "Native" Press has been excluded. But the "Native" Press and its readers have little to do with cricket and even if they have how can they be reconciled with prestige and Prideux?

And anyway what have the "Native" Press and its readers done for Bihar? Not even a dinner at 12 rupees per head.

This is a Charity Match and perhaps we Natives do not always remember the proverb relating to Charity and Home.

* * * *

So all things considered we cannot object to Mr. Prideux' pride and prejudice.

But we should like to know something more about this Mr. Prideux and the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association. Yes, Proper!

* * * *

Raja Bahadur Krishnamacharlar's Party would raise, in the Assembly, a debate on the White Paper instead of agriculture.

There could be no better way in which the Raja Bahadur, who is the leader of the Agriculturist Group, could bring relief to the agriculturists than by sparing them.

* * * *

The Honourable Mr. Raghavendra Rao, the C. P. Home Member, has attributed Nazism or Fascism to Doctor Moonje. We are not quite sure whether the Hon. Mr. Rao dislikes Nazism or objects to Dr. Moonje's preference for it. But there is much that is common between Herr Hitler and Herr Doctor. Both feel alike about Aryanism and both react alike against Semiticism.

* * * *

We congratulate His acting Excellency, Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan of the Punjab that Governorship brought him the higher honour of being the principal guest at the Annual Dinner of the Punjab Branch of the European Association.

And he rose to the heights of the occasion by making a striking speech on the White Paper. He probably forgot the Die-hards in England. But it was not unnatural in the excitement of the present.

* * * *

He made, as we say, a striking speech. His Excellency said: "I would compare the White Paper to a watch composed of spring wheels and cogs containing here a jewel and there, perhaps, an unsightly piece of base metal, all fitted together and balanced so that the dislocation of any one small part will cause the whole to cease functioning. Some may dislike this cog or that piece of metal but even the smallest and ugliest parts are essential for accurate working of the watch as a whole."

* * * *

We are sorry for this long quotation. But his Excellency—seems a promising salesman—forgot to mention a few other but equally important facts about this wonder watch: for instance, that it was made in England, that it was guaranteed to last indefinitely, that it was too delicate to be wound, set and otherwise handled except by experts from the factory.

His Excellency also ommitted to quote the price of the watch and conditions about marketting it.

* * * *

Spinster: "So the waiter says to me, 'How would you like your rice'?"

Friend: "Yes, dearie, go on."

Spinster: "So, I says wistfully, "Thrown at me, big boy."

BERLIN SEES HAND OF PARIS IN DISARMAMENT PARLEYS

Useless For Britain To Mediate Any More

Hitler Programme Is Compact Solution Of Problem

IT'S FRANCE THAT BLOCKS WAY TO AGREEMENT

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, Mar. 3.

A blunt hint that it is useless for Britain to make further efforts at mediation in regard to disarmament at Berlin is contained in a statement from an official source, which complains that, when Britain as the mediator obtained concessions from Germany, France accepts them, but maintains the standpoint which gives Britain the task of obtaining further concessions from Germany.

The statement holds that this French manoeuvring is a gross misuse of the indefatigable readiness of Britain to mediate and cannot be continued, for the possibilities of German concessions are exhausted.

The minimum programme laid down by Herr Hitler for bringing German armaments to the level of other nations is a compact constructive solution from which nothing can be taken. Germany's demand for security and equality has become unfulfillable, chiefly owing to the French opposition.

Any further mediation, from whatever side it comes, can only be directed towards Paris, because there the difficulties of an agreement lie.

MOONJE DISPERSES PROCESSIONISTS

Maharani's Assurance And Its Sequel

KAPURTHALA HINDU DEMONSTRATION

KAPURTHALA, March 2.

The Hindus of Kapurthala did not celebrate the Holi festival this year.

A well-attended public meeting was held yesterday in the Sanatan Dharam Sabha Hall, Mr. Janki Das Bahal presiding. Seven persons including Mahasha Tirloki Nath and others offered themselves for Satyagrah to lead a procession.

As the meeting was being convened and the procession was being organised, the Chief Minister sent a word to Lala Rup Lal, Secretary of the Hindu Sabha asking for the postponement of the procession till Tuesday next but the Mahabir Dal, remained firm in the decision.

At about 4-30 p.m. the audience moved out from the Hall in the form of a procession led by the seven Satyagrahis. As the procession passed through the main bazars it swelled in number. The procession was peaceful, singing religious slogans.

STOPPED AT MAIN SQUARE.

It had hardly reached the main square when the military and police barricaded them, preventing them from proceeding towards the Maharaja's palace. The procession had to stop near the Serai as directed by the Superintendent of Police. It however, continued raising religious slogans.

At about 5-30 p.m. Lala Bihari Lal was sent for by Kanwar Sahib and told that instead of proceeding further it would be better for three lady processionists to see the Maharani Sahiba.

MAHARANI'S ASSURANCE.

Accordingly three lady volunteers went to see the Maharani Sahiba, who assured them that His Highness the Maharaja will listen to the Hindus grievances if they sent five of their representatives.

The Maharani further desired the processionists to return to the town. Soon after the ladies return Dr. Moonje was seen busy in dispersing the crowd and succeeded in doing so.—(United Press).

UTTERING COUNTERFEIT COINS

Dewan Chand's Appeal Rejected

GUJERAT (Punjab) Mar. 3

The District and Sessions Judge rejected the appeal of one Diwan Chand who was convicted by Pt. Virath Chand, Magistrate, to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine for uttering coins with the knowledge that it was counterfeit.—(United Press).

WHOM DO YOU CONSULT for INCOME-TAX

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6, Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 22560. Telegraphic Address: "Kadambari."

BOMBAY'S TRADE DIVERSION

Lord Brabourne To Discuss Matter With Govt. Of India

ENQUIRY INTO MODY'S ALLEGATIONS AGAINST STATES

Sir George Schuster to go into Charges either for Substantiation or Withdrawal

NEW DELHI, March 4.

One of the questions that will be discussed by the Government of India with the Governor of Bombay, when he arrives here shortly, will relate to the diversion of trade from Bombay to the Kathiawar Ports.

In this connection Mr. H. P. Mody made serious charges in the Assembly regarding the evasion by the Kathiawar States of their obligations and stated that he would substantiate them. Sir George Schuster said that those charges would be gone into, and that they would have to be either substantiated or withdrawn.—A. P.

ADULT EDUCATION THROUGH LIBRARY

Dewan Of Baroda Opens Sixth Session Of Conference

BARODA, March 3.

The sixth session of the Baroda State Library Conference was held in Nyaymandir Hall under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur, K. M. Zhaveri.

Amongst those present were Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar R. B. Ambegaokar, R. B. Govindbhai, H. Desai, Dewan Bahadur K. M. Zhaveri, Chief Justice Mr. Dhurandhar, Mr. Bhate, Raj Ratna Harilal Parikh, Mr. Harray Buch, Prof. B. K. Thakore and others.

Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, opening the session of the Conference said that the library movement is essential to advance the cause of compulsory education.

"80 to 85 per cent of the boys and girls of India do not stay long enough in school to acquire literary and out of remaining 15 to 20 per cent. the majority lapse into illiteracy."

"Village libraries play a prominent part in keeping up the spirit and they serve as an agency of adult education," said Sir Vijayaraghavacharya.

PLEA FOR VILLAGE LIBRARIES.

He expressed the desire that every village that has a school should have a village library.

The president at the outset, congratulated His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, for advocating a liberal policy in helping the library movement of India.

Proceeding he said that Baroda State has spent a magnificent sum of about Rs. 20 lakhs towards the library movement during the past two decades, and established about a thousand libraries in the State.

From 1925 to 1933 the percentage of the population taking interest in the libraries has increased from 55.45 to 67.75. per cent.

APPEAL TO GUJARAT LEADERS.

He deplored the lethargy of the leaders of the Library movement in Gujarat and exhorted the people to arouse the library conscience of people, to select skilled workers, and to provide adequate finances to raise the standard of the library movement of Gujarat.

While praising the unique work done by the Baroda State in this direction, he drew the attention of the Princes of Cutch and Kathiawar States to take a leaf from the book of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.—United Press.

DANGER TO COLONIES

France Postpones Decision On Franco-German Air-line Scheme

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Mar. 3.

It is understood that Government has postponed their decision regarding the agreement signed on 12th February for a joint Franco-German exploitation of the airline to South America, in view of the necessity for exhaustive enquiries into every aspect of the question.

Meanwhile, a section of the Press is bitterly opposing the proposal as dangerous to the very existence of France's colonies.

STAVISKY TERROR IN PARIS

Sensational Revelations About Fraud Cheques

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, Mar. 3

Many occupiers of high places in France are believed to be shaking in their shoes to-day in apprehension of the publication of the names on the recently recovered counterfoils of the cheques belonging to Stavisky. The counterfoils which number 12000, value about 2½ million sterling bear the names of the payees and the dates in Stavisky's own handwriting. It is whispered that much of the amount went to lawyers, judges, and politicians who protected him from exposure.

IN SAFE-ROOM.

Extraordinary precautions are being taken to guard the counterfoils. They have been photographed under the supervision of the head of the Judicial Identity Service, and then placed in the safe-room of the examining Magistrate. Some counterfoils, probably the most damning, are missing, but, as the police believe that Madame Stavisky knows the names inscribed thereon, all Paris is discussing the possibility of Madame revealing them. The counterfoils will be handed to the Parliamentary Commission for inquiry.

Meanwhile, though newspapers are already publishing lists of the alleged recipients of the cheques, no official list of names has hitherto been issued.

WHAT ACTRESS SAYS.

At present interest centres in hearing the beautiful Austrian actress, Rita George, who is on a flying visit to Paris to tell what she knows of Stavisky as promoter of the Paris Music Hall revue, where in she starred. Rita George, in the course of a long questioning, declared that during her brief stay in France, she was only concerned with the theatre and knew nothing of Stavisky's business dealings.

EX-OFFICIAL CHARGED.

Guiboud Ribaud, one of the receivers of the Stavisky cheques, has been arrested and charged with complicity in swindling and receiving. He recently admitted receiving 7,00,000 francs from this source, which he paid to the newspaper Bolonte.'

(Mr. Rebaud is an ex-official of the Finance Department.)

TRICK OF DOUBLING THEIR MONIES

Davidin Arrested For Alleged Cheating

REWA, March 4

Davidin, an alleged notorious character, has been arrested by Lal Ramayan Pratap Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, Rewa State, for cheating.

The accused is alleged to have duped many persons in the interior of the State, by first gaining their confidence, alleging that he could double their money given him, and later decamping.

Several complaints of this nature were registered with the police, who arrested the accused and challaned him before a Magistrate at Mouganj.—(United Press).

TOY GUN GIVES HIM LIBERTY

Dramatic Escape Of Notorious Outlaw From U.S. Prison

(Special Cable.)

CROWN POINT (Indiana), March 3.

Notorious outlaw John Dillinger has staged his second dramatic gaol escape.

Dillinger spent several weeks in the cell fashioning a dummy pistol out of the chunk wood wherewith he was successful in scaring the gaoler into unlocking his cell. Then, accompanied by negro prisoner, he seized two machine guns from the Warden's Office, captured the deputy sheriff as hostage, cowed everyone within the path and gained his liberty despite all the resources of the model escape-proof lake-country gaol, where he had been awaiting his trial for the murder of a patrolman during the Chicago robbery.

He was last sighted 60 miles, away, heading for Chicago in a motor car. The entire State Police Force is chasing him.

Dillinger, when he was in last summer detained in the Ohio prison in connection with robbery, was liberated by a gang which killed Sheriff Sarbar in making the gateway.

GENERAL STRIKE IN SPAIN

New Cabinet Threatened With Early Fall

(SPECIAL CABLE)

MADRID, March 3

The fears that the new Cabinet will be short-lived, unless the social troubles of nation-wide force end and the Right Parties co-operate was confirmed by the threat Catholic leader Gilrobles to throw out the Government as soon as any bill opposing the demands of Catholics was moved. The General strike is feared on Monday. The Finance Minister denies report that devaluation of the peseta by one-sixth is contemplated.

SCHEME OF JEWELS AND BASE METAL

Punjab's Acting Governor On White Paper

LAHORE, March 3.

"I would compare the White Paper to a watch composed of springs, wheels and cogs containing here a jewel and there, perhaps, an unsightly piece of base metal, all being fitted together and balance so that the dislocation of any one small part may cause the whole to cease to function. Some may dislike this cog or that piece of metal but even the smallest and ugliest parts are essential for an accurate working of the watch as a whole. As for myself, I feel confident that those who are wrestling with the problem are fully cognisant of each of the difficulties which to you, loom large and that, when the end is reached, you will be satisfied that, whatever the ultimate decision might be, your views were fully examined, carefully weighed and exactly evaluated", said His Excellency Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Acting Governor at the annual dinner of the Punjab branch of European Association to-night referring to the White Paper Scheme.

Alluding to the Communal Award His Excellency said:—

"Time has come when all reasonable persons should drop their criticisms in the face of ineffectiveness of the efforts which have been made by the Indians themselves to produce a better solution.

"It will be far more fruitful" continues His Excellency, if our politicians would interest themselves in the organisation of their parties and electorates firmly resolved to make the new constitution as successful as the outgoing one has been in the Punjab."—United Press.

LAW AND ORDER.

Speaking on the transfer of Law and Order, His Excellency observed "While safeguards may be necessary, to omit the transfer of Law and Order would be to present a picture puzzle, mostly fitted together, but with a central portion missing entirely."

COMMUNAL AWARD.

His Excellency also referred to the Communal Award and said:—"I think I may take it that you and I are agreed in the view that the time has come when all reasonable persons should drop their criticisms in view of the ineffectiveness of the efforts, which have been made by Indians themselves to produce a better solution. It will be far more fruitful if our politicians will interest themselves in the organisation of their parties and electorates, firmly resolved to make the new constitution as successful as the out going one has been in the Punjab. If any section of Indians feel strongly against the Award, then the door of negotiations with their fellow citizens is still open. The time is gone for barren, carping criticism."

INDO-BRITISH TRADE.

His Excellency spoke in appreciative terms of the recent visit of the Lancashire Textile delegation and continued: "I am most anxious that the economic relationship of the two countries (India and Britain) shall be secured on the firmest foundation. Do not think that we, Indians, fail to recognise what we owe to British pioneers of industry and commerce. Just as in administration we learnt much from you, so you have taught us methods of world-wide trade. I am sure you will not find us ungrateful. If Japan can claim the privileges of a favoured nation, infinitely more are these due to Britain, to whom we owe so much. It natural that in times of stress when a country like ours is pressing for its claims for wider freedom, feelings should be stirred and it may be that at times hasty words have been spoken and misapprehensions and fears inspired, but when the political strife is over, decisions taken and our course set, than I am quite confident that you will find uppermost in our minds gratitude to your great country which so steadily and honourably pursued the policy laid down by Queen Victoria."—A. P.

CONSPIRACY TO KILL 'IL' DUCE?

Assertion Made That All Four Accused Are Agents Of Anti-Fascists

(SPECIAL CABLE)

ROME, March 3.

The allegation of an attempt to assassinate Sgr. Mussolini has been made in connection with the trial which will open on 16th March before a Special Tribunal. The defence state that four men, Renato Cianca, Claudio Cianca (son of the former), Leone Buccilioni and Pasquale Capasso stand charged with exploding a bomb in the portico of St. Peters on June 26 last during the mass.

It is alleged, when arrested, they were preparing a poison gas bomb with which they intended to attempt to kill Sgr. Mussolini.

It is asserted that they are in the pay of a well-known Italian anti-Fascists in Paris and London.

It is expected that the first three will be sentenced to be shot dead, while the fourth will be given 20 years' penal servitude.

JUBBULPORE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Shah Registers His Sixth Victory

JUBBULPORE, March 4.

The Jubbulpore Gymkhana Club open Tennis Tournament closed with the playing of the finals of the Men's Open singles and doubles.

In the first of the two finals, Shaw was fully extended by Jayavant, who won the first set at 3-6, after which Shaw played up and won the next two sets, in which he conceded but two games, the sets being 6-1, 6-1.

Immediately after, Roy and Shaw opposed Jayavant and Vulliamy, in the Men's Open Doubles, an beat them in two straight sets at 6-1, 6-1, and have won this even for the third year in succession.

The tournament has found in E. Shaw, a class by himself, for he has created a record by having registered his sixth victory, having won the Men's Handicap Doubles, the Men's Handicap and Open Singles, the Mixed Handicap and Open Doubles, and Men's open Singles. This year Eduljee, Jewellers and the Jubbulpore Club presented Challenge cups for the Men's Open Singles and Doubles, which Shaw, and Roy won.

Mrs. Mackay presented the cups to the winners and runners-up.—(United Press.)

CAUSES AND CURE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Speaking upon the subject, "Can We Solve the Problem of Industrial Unemployment?" in the final lecture of the Bombay Looks Ahead Series, at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Saturday evening, Mr. S. C. Joshi said in part: "The solution of such a serious problem as unemployment has rightly been a puzzle to almost all countries in the world. The problem is an inevitable evil of the capitalist state of society and so long as the structure of society is founded upon capitalism, the problem of unemployment will continue to prevail to a greater or less extent.

CAUSE AND RESULTS.

"It would not be quite out of place to refer at the outset briefly to the kinds, causes and results of unemployment. Unemployment is either complete or partial. It is complete when the person is not able to get any work for wages; it is partial when although he is able to get some employment, still he is not able to get full employment. For our purposes, an employed person is one who is seeking work for wages, but is unable to find any suited to his capacities and under conditions which are reasonable—judged by local standards. Unemployment is principally of 4 classes as follows:

1. Cyclical unemployment is unemployment which is seen to recurr at a certain period during a series of years. Thus an industry may require a considerable amount of labour at a certain period of the year and then dispense with it. Such unemployment is called cyclical.
2. Seasonal unemployment means unemployment caused by the slackening in a particular kind of trade, which in other words means a permanent unemployment or under-employment for a certain number of workers.
3. Unemployment due to casual labour. Some employment are by nature discontinuous such as labour in docks etc. Another class of this casual labour would be carters, porters, assistants employed during periods of high pressure, seamen.
4. Unemployment due to changes in Industry. The introduction of newly invented machisery or new processes tends to create, at least for a time, a body of unemployed among those who are displaced.
5. Unemployment due to schemes of rationalization. In the textile industry of Bombay the scheme of rationalization and giving 3 or 4 looms to a weaver has long been the bone of contention between employers and the workmen. It is responsible for considerable unemployment.

SAME STORY EVERYWHERE.

'The results of unemployment," said the speaker, "are everywhere the same. Unemployment creates poverty, over-crowding disease, premature death, incompetence, lack of energy, expense to the state and unrest. It is not only the unemployed persons who suffer, but other dependents, and the whole of the society which they form, suffers in part from the consequences. These consequences collow mainly from the fact that the unemployed wage earner has no reserves or wealth.

SOLITARY EXCEPTION.

"The magritude of industrial unemployment in the present day need not be established. Every country is doing its utmost to grapple with the problem. India alone is the solitary exception. Not because the unemployment is not large, but because there is no will to do it. Take for example, the city of Bombay. Compare the census of 1931 with that of 1921. What do we find? There is everywhere fall in employment, which in other words means an increase in unemployment and Bombay is a city of workers. As the Census Commissioner rightly points out: 'save for its textile industry, Bombay has really little claim to be called an industrial city.' Regarding the textile industry we find that since the last census, there has been a series of closing down of mills, industrial disputes, with the natural consequence that there are over 60,000 to-day out of employment who were ordinarily expected to be on their jobs in the ordinary course of things. This number added to the already overwhelming number of the unemployed has created a problem of tremendous size imperatively calling for solution.

SOLUTION.

"The solution is two-fold Firstly, by taking steps to grant relief to the unemployed and thereby saving them from the serious consequences of unemployment; secondly, to take such steps as will tend to prevent unemployment in the future.

"There should be a statutory unemployment insurance. Workers have aright to work and in case of seasonal unemployment which cannot be stopped, workers have definitely a right to be maintained in health and efficiency. In addition to unemployment insurance, the State can afford relief to the unemployed by means of donations from national funds. This method of relieving distress is not desirable but it is a starting point until other and better schemes are launched.

RELIEF WORKS.

"Relief can also be obtained by starting relief works, such as public works to increase employment. This course has threefold advantages. Firstly, all work undertaken is in the public interest; secondly, workers will be employed on a wide scale; thirdly, such works afford an impetus to industry.

"An additional method of helping the situation is that of subsidised employment. It is often economical to offer financial inducement to employers to widen their activities and thus employ more works instead of paying cash benefits or doles to the latter. Such an experiment is being made in Germany with very good results.

"Another way to reduce unemployment is to put the unemployed on the land. In some countries labour camps have been started to give emloyment in forestry, road construction, etc. In Germany the unemployed are put on lands which enable them to produce a part of their own food and which has been found to furnish an antidote to moral and physical deterioration. These attempts have principally consisted in the provision of allotments of temporary small holdings and in permanent settlement on the land.

WAGE-REDUCTION.

"Wage reduction," said Mr. Joshi in conclusion, "is not a real remedy. The problem of unemployment is closely connected with the rates of wages and therefore both must be studied together. At the beginning of the crisis it was confidently asserted that the only remedy to bring costs into equilibrium with prices and so set the scene of general recovery was a reduction in wages. The actual experience, however, demonstrated that reductions in wages and wage cuts have been of little, if any, effect Simultaneously with wage reductions, the cost of living has also declined so that the real value of wages has been reduced much less than their normal value. Further it would be completely erroneous to suppose that the maintenance of purchasing power of the working classes was maintained."

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Readers' Views

A NEW DISEASE IN AHMEDABAD

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Doctors differ as to the cause and the cure of the new disease which has of late been causing grave apprehentions among laymen at Ahmedabad. The consensus of expert medical opinion inclines to designate the malignant distemper as meningitis. It is a very sericus disease and laymen have a right to know whether it is tubercular meningitis or epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, or serous meningitis, or acute cerebro-spinal lepto-meningitis. In any case, it is in the highest degree desirable for the lay public to learn if the doctors have seen Kernig's sign and have drawn off the cerebro-spinal meningeal fluid and detected the characteristic organisms therein. Finally, they should take the general public into their confidence as regards the efficacy of the intravenous administration of the anti-meningococcic serum of Flexner, after the usual operation of lumbar puncture and drainage is performed. As students from various parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar will presently congregate at Ahmedabad to appear at the various University Examinations a reassuring statement in the columns of your widely-read journal is being keenly awaited by parents and guardians of students.—Yours, etc.,

"A PARENT."

Ranchhodlal Chhotalal High School

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the prize distribution held a few weeks back Mr. Garrett, the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., who presided, hinted at the possibility of the Government of Bombay handing over this School to some private body. This news was received with incredulity by many as the school owes a lot to private donations, notably by the late Seth Ranchhodlal Chhotalal. There are quite a large number of old boys in various walks of life who would interest themselves to continue this as a public institution under Government control or who would get together in a body, if necessary, to take up the control of it rather than allow it to go under a foreign control. Some old boys are prominent industrialists and each one of them is fortunately in a position to finance such a school if need be, and it will be a disgrace if the help proferred by these is discarded by the authorities. I am reliably informed that a prominent industrialist, an Old Boy of the school, on coming to know of the threatened intention of the Government, has written to the authorities some time back inquiring the terms and conditions on which the Government would hand over the control of this school to a private body, but the authorities have not yet found time to reply to him. The axe of retrenchment falls easily upon the educational institutions. The close of the current academic year will see the last of the Deccan College and but for the prompt popular agitation the School of Arts Bombay and other such useful institutions would have closed their doors. Before it is too late it is the duty of Ahmedabadis to protest against the threatened action of the Government in reference to this prominent School which has done not a little in the making of modern Gujarat and in the event of the Government persisting in their threatened resolution, to arrange to take over the control of the School themselves.

—Yours, etc.,

JIVANLAL V. DESAI.

Protection To Authors

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In accordance with the revised agreement of Bern, dated November 13th 1908, for the protection of works of literature and art, every author, as will be known to you, enjoys international protection, which is more fully laid down in the laws of the various countries.

In many cases, however, the actual originator of intellectual productions has suffered great disadvantages by not being in a position to prove beyond doubt to plagiarists the priority of his works. Witnesses of the authorship, such as members of the family, secretaries, etc, were frequently no more within reach, or were deceased, or were unable to remember the exact date of the disputed production.

Thanks to the endeavours of a larger number of interested persons, however, an International Bureau has been founded in Geneva, which will register at the request of the respective authors works of literature, music and sculpture (short stories, novels, dramas, subjects for films, film manuscripts, titles, scientific works, compositions, etc., etc.) and certify the day of entry.

A duplicate of the respective production, together with a copy, has to be submitted to the Geneva Bureau with the written application to register the same in the international roll of authors. The applicant will receive within about six days the copy submitted by him together with a documentary certification of the entry in the roll, with an exact statement of time. The duplicate will be registered at Geneva. The transmitted document will serve the author as an official proof of his rightful authorship, particularly in case of legal disputes.

The registration fee, which serves to cover cost of administration and postage, amounts to 7 Swiss Francs. for each individual entry.—Yours, etc.,

The Geneva International Register of Authors Sekretariat.

Geneva, Feb. 27.

A Matter For Enquiry

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was operated on Wednesday, the 28th February for some trouble in my left-eye in the C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital and kept as an in-patient for treatment. Two days after on Friday, 2nd instant, a Punjabi boy was brought to the hospital suffering intensely for pain in the eye, as someone had poured some acid in his eye. He was made to lie on the floor, on a piece of cloth without even a mattress. At about 4 a.m. I found that boy patient suffering and shivering on the floor and some patients, including myself, requested the nurses on duty to supply him with a cot as no cot was supplied to him and his suffering increased. I, out of pity, offered my cot to him and requested the nurse to place him on my cot and I offered to lie down on the floor. Thereupon the nurse got annoyed and told me to mind my own business if not to leave the hospital. Other patients also protested against this treatment. Under the circumstance I had no other alternative but to leave the hospital, though I was not yet cured and needed treatment.

Will the authorities concerned inquire into the above matter and take necessary steps to secure humanitarian treatment to poor patients seeking medical relief in Charitable Hospitals?—Yours, etc.

MANISHANKER JETHABHAI.

Shakti Bhuvan,
New Chinch Bunder Road,
March 4.

The "Meanwhile" Problem

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir(—The problem of unemployment is confronting most of the countries, including India, in the world to-day. In Bombay City unemployment is daily increasing and hardly a day passes without unemployment tragedies. Unemployment and economic difficulties are chiefly at the root of all social evils. Many of these people are out of work for a long time and do not hope to get any kind of work in the near future owing to growing trade depression.

One of the effects of continued unemployment is to make unemployed men gradually unemployable. The most pressing question in connection with this problem, therefore, is how to keep these unemployed persons fit physically and mentally till the economic situation improves both nationally and internationally and jobs are available for them.

Various efforts with success are made in other countries to solve this 'meanwhile' problem and to preserve the human capital in as sound a state as possible till a solution is found for the primary problem. In England voluntary bodies like the National Council of Social Service of which the Prince of Wales is Patron are doing splendid work in this direction. Economy training, occupational and recreational centres are opened and persons with enforced leisure—having nothing to do—are given opportunity to grow their own vegetables, to club together to buy necessities at whole sale prices, to work together, to mend their own clothes, shoes and furniture. They are taught carpentry, basket-making, tailoring and metal work. They can also undertake service of community by giving their work voluntarily to construct or make things as gifts to hospitals, nurseries, schools, clubs, huts, etc., and the enforced leisure of men out of work is made a social asset. The centres are not very costly. Old buildings of some sort are taken and equipped with tools and material. They are supervised by an instructor or an unemployed craftsman and the persons who have nothing to do and do not know how to spend their time, manufacture with their own hands. Thus if an unemployed man wants to cobble his boots, tools, leather and instructions for cobbling are provided.

Physical training is also provided in suitably equipped gymnasiums under qualified instructors. Side by side with this indoor training opportunity is also offered for games. But here one must realise and understand the fact that these persons have nothing but their leisure and that the means for enabling them to give their leisure have to be supplied by others.

Human material must be saved and something must be done to lessen the physical and psychological waste. All sections of community should support such efforts which would enable the unemployed to keep themselves fit and efficient and while waiting for the change in the economic position to do some useful social work if possible.

Is anything done for such unfortunate people in Bombay? If not is it not possible to do something on the lines mentioned above for these people who are found everywhere and in every community?—Yours, etc.,

Bombay No. 8.
95, Morland Road,

P. G. NAIK.

The Unemployment Problem

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The discussions and articles we read now in papers on the subject of unemployment put one in mind of certain annals of an ancient monastery that were quoted in a prospectus issued some years ago by Ruskin Hall, Oxford. The quotation ran about as follows:—

It came to pass at that time that there arose a grievous quarrel among the brethren as to the number of teeth in the mouth of a horse. Great tomes were brought from dusty shelves. Such ponderous erudition was displayed as never could have been supposed to exist in those parts. For days this disputation raged without ceasing. On the fourth day, a young neophyte craved humbly for permission to speak. "My fathers" said he "now in open tomes but in the open mouth of a horse, will you find the true answer to your questions. Grant me then permission. I will seek it for you there." Thereupon, a mighty clamour arose. Surely they said, "The devil has prompted this bold neophyte to ways of seeking knowledge unknown to the fathers." Then driving him forth they smote him hip and thigh. After a while, the disputation came to an end. The number of teeth in the mouth of a horse was writ down to be a mystery for the lack of clear and sufficient information in the writings of the fathers thereon. The dove of peace then sat again on the community but the neophyte was no longer among them.

We may laugh at the ancient monks but in what do they differ from our modern Governments? There are many bold neophytes now telling them to look and see how much the world produces and by how many ways, we might bring its abundance to those who are in need. But they will heed only ancient doctrines suitable to past ages about the currency and other systems needed to distribute wealth. Inevitably, however, all thoughtful people are waking up to the realisation of the fact that the neopytes are right and the wise and learned are blinding themselves.

The Mayor of Karachi is now become sufficiently convinced to inaugurate an experiment on the lines indicated by a boldly conceived bill recently placed before the United States Senate to solve this master problem of our time.

Yours, etc.,

NAWAL KISHORE BAINDAIL.

Karachi

Mahatmaji Has Suspended Harijan Programme To Work For Bihar

Our Readers Must Help Him By Prompt Contributions

Mahatmaji has suspended the Harijan programme so as to be able to devote all his time to relief work in Bihar. Will our readers not facilitate his work by prompt contributions?

Rajen Babu in his letter to us appreciates the efforts made by our readers. But Bihar's need is great and urgent, and he wants them to pay as much as they can.

The Government of India, Rajen Babu complains, have not given adequate help to Bihar. For rebuilding houses, the midle-classes must raise loans, while the poorer classes will depend wholly on private charity. It is your duty to hasten to their help.

According to latest statistics available the loss in towns only, apart from the country-side, in the devastated area, is estimated at 10 crores.

"As more and more information comes in, the more tremendous does the task appear to be. We have to help sufferers in rebuilding their houses, repairing and replacing damaged wells and reclaiming large tracts of land covered with sand. But, more than anything else, I am apprehending a severe famine within the next two months which may necessitate the distribution of food to the people, whose number may swell to lakhs"—So says Babu Rajendra Prasad in his latest appeal. Will our readers be so callous as to fail to respond to the appeal?

On Saturday our readers contributed Rs. 6,600. This makes the total collection up-to-date Rs. 1,79,700.

Bihar's need is great and urgent and Bombay must maintain its reputation by paying the most it can and as soon as it can. Our readers must, at least, subscribe two lakhs.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

In this humanitarian work all service counts. The rupee of a poor man is as welcome as a thousand rupees of a rich man. We, therefore, appeal to heads of offices and firms to collect subscriptions from their employees and send the amounts to us to be forwarded to Babu Rajendraprasad.

We publish below list of contributions received on Friday:—

	Rs.	as.
Bombay Punjab Jari Association	20	0
The Members of the Bombay Insurance Brokers' Association, 2nd instalment as below:— ..	201	0
Tokersey Velji & Co	51	0
Gopalji Keshavji	25	0
M. N. Shanghavi	25	0
M. D. Aya	25	0
Mandon Ghella & Co.,	12	0
Hirji Kanji & Co.,	11	0
Vasonji Liladhar	11	0
Chandulal Jeewandas	10	0
Dwarkadas Nensey Sunderji	7	0
(Band-E-Khooda)	5	4
Pranjiwandas M. Vora	5	0
Nensey Mulji Kayani	5	0
Bhagwandas Devraj	5	0
D. A. C. .... (A Sympathiser)	2	12
	1	0
Total Rs.	201	0
Manilal Lalji Thakar Sidhpurwalla	1	0
Sheikh Usman Sheikh Abas Tavakalli	3	0
Suleman Jusab Patel ..	5	4
Shree Aden Camp Gujarathi Girl School, through H. and J. Premji as below:	45	0
Head Mistress Hemcooverbai Devashanker Bhatt	5	0
Kasibai Jivaram	3	0
Dayacuver Virji	3	0
GIRLS.		
Fulvanti Devchand	2	0
Panawanti Hirachand	1	0
Savakor Liladher	1	0
Indumati Ambashanker	1	0
Prabavanti Lalji	1	0
Basara Rustamji	1	0
Lilavati Tribhovan	1	0
Jayawanti Vasanji	1	0
Lafamichand Mulji	1	0
Miscellaneous	24	0
Total Rs.	45	0
Shah Shivji Megharaj	10	4
Vithaldas Lalji	1	0
Ramdas Narandas	25	0
Mazagaon Dock Clerical Staff as below:	17	0
Mr. J. M. Querpis	5	0
Mr. G D Soanes	2	0
Mr. S V Tembe	1	0
Mr. G N Atre	1	0
Mr. J S Barretto	1	0
Mr. L G Sule	1	0
Mr. Shamrao Ramrao Kirtikar	1	0
Mr. K A Deshmukh	1	0
Mr. R A Gole	1	0
Mr. Sambhaji Mahadeo	1	0
Mr. G K Soman	1	0
Mr. D G Kamble	1	0
Total Rs.	17	0
Anant Narayan Jyer and others as below:—	8	0
Anant Narayan Iyer	3	0
Alfred D'Souza	2	0
Sannukhram G Vaidya	1	0
Rajaram L Bhatt	1	0
Ambalal H Naik	1	0
Total Rs.	8	0
In memory of Bhanubhai: through Mr. K N Kothari	11	0
Seth Gordhandas Bhagwandas Narottamdas	51	0
Dahyabhai Mavji Premji (Vankaner) Bardoli) as below	76	8
Jivanbhai Natha	5	0
Keshavbhai Dahya	1	0
Mavjibhai Uka	2	0
Ben. Jivi	1	0
Haribhai Morarji	2	0
Kesharbhai Kullaja	1	0
Gosalibhai Govind	5	0
Lafamichand Raichand	2	0
Dalichand Ratanji	3	0
Virchand Manarupaji	1	0
Chhijabhai Odhava	1	0
Bhikhabhai Nemchand	1	0
Chalaji Virchand	1	0
Frabhubhai Lala	1	0
Ukabhai Bhavan	1	0
Dolabhai Gokal	1	0
Danamal Manrupji	1	0
Ranchhodbhai Morar	1	0
Naranji Uda	1	0
Hari Narayen	1	0
Bhikha Dhana	1	0
Rupaji Unaji	2	0
Parbhu Murar	1	4
Dahyabhai Bhavan	1	0
Bai Mithi c/o Mavji Premji	1	0
Dahyabhai Mavji Premji	3	0
Prabhibhai Namar	1	0
Bai Jamne w/o Paragbhai Premji	1	0
Bhavanbhai Uka	10	0
Galalbhai Naran	1	0
In sacred memory of Lakhiman	2	0
Kalabhai Naranji	1	0
Morarbhai Lara ..	1	0
Morarbhai Lala	1	0
Dahyabhai Dullabh	2	0
Kalabhai Pragji	2	0
Chhitabhai Kavji	5	0
Ben Amben	1	0
Miscellaneous	7	4
Total Rs.	76	8
Mr. M N Pandya	1	0
Mr. G V Kulkarni	1	0
Mr. V P Pathak	1	0

(Continued on page 8)

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Next Year's Mayor

Who will be the next Mayor when the present incumbent, Dr. M. C. Javle, vacates the chair in the first week of April? As days roll on, and April 1st approaches nearer, the candidates for the mayoral chair muster all their strength to be the prize winner. Although the turn, according to time honoured custom, is for a Muslim candidate, apart from three Muslims, a European candidate is also in the running to break the convention. The three Muslim candidates are: Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalji. Mr. Husseinally M. Rahimtoola and Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz. Mr. G. I. Griffith, the unsuccessful candidate of last year, is also trying his luck again this year. The competition between Mr. H M Rahimtoola and Mr. J. A. Lalji is likely to be very keen and a neck-to-neck contest is expected. In the division of the votes for these two Muslim candidates, it is possible Mr. Griffith may get in but in Mr. Lalji, who is already the Chairman of the Standing Committee, he will find not an ordinary rival to beat. Mr. Khairaz is also running for the mayoral chair. In the meantime keen canvassing is going on

Unemployment Day

Several thousands of the unemployed in the city took part in the "Unemployment Day" that was observed on Sunday. Though the number of people, that had gathered on the Chaupati sands on Sunday evening, was a record one in the last few months, yet it was seen that not even one-eighth of the number of unemployed were there. Very few "intellectuals" of the unemployed of the city were present. Though unemployed, they might be feeling that they should not mix with the workers in observing the Day. This, if it is fact, is very deplorable. If the Trade Union Congress has to carry on agitation for the unemployed and get the demands conceded by the Government, then all the unemployed should join hands and it is no use the "intellectuals" keeping aloof and waiting for the workers to do the job for them. All the unemployed in the city should take the earliest opportunity of enlisting their names with the Unemployed Association that is being started by the local branch of the Trade Union Congress.

Bombay Telugu Education Fund

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—May I enquire of the Telugu Reddy Samaj through the esteemed column of your paper as to how Bombay Telugu Educational Fund is utilised for the benefit of the community. A pretty big amount of some thousands was donated long ago, by a wealthy Lady of our Reddy community, with specific intention that the money so donated should be utilised for the advancement of education and uplift of poor particularly the Reddies. May I request the Trustees as to how much money was donated and how much of it has been spent year after year in accordance of the will of the donor, either through annual reports or in the papers.—Yours, etc.,

D. A. CONDRA.

British Catholics' Grievance

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is well-known that the great movement on the part of the sons of the soil, British subjects, then in the defunct diocese of Damaun, against the retention of the Portuguese Padroado regime was pushed forward that it might result in the abolition of the double jurisdiction and the union of Catholics under the Archbishop of Bombay who, it was taken for granted, would be an Englishman, and who would zealously and actively promote education of the Catholics under him and be just and fair to all. The Double Jurisdiction was abolished by the Agreement of 15th April 1923, between Rome and Lisbon, but its evils are continued in the City and Island of Bombay to please Portuguese immigrants and Goan priests. The Catholics, inhabiting Umarkhadi, are forced, contrary to the provisions of the Agreement, to have christenings, marriages and funerals, performed at the Cavel Church; they should have been allowed at St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi, so near to their residences. Representations made to Archbishop Lima fall on deaf ears and the higher authorities at Bangalore and Rome fail to do the aggrieved elementary justice. Sewri was attached to the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon, ever since the creation of the Parish. By an episcopal fiat it has been transferred to the Church of Our Lady of Salvation, Dadar, once the stronghold of Portuguese Padroadists. The man in the street will tell you that this arrangement is unreasonable and arbitrary and entails undue hardships on he Catholics residing at Sewri.

In Portuguese territories, Sees are held by the nationals of the Government concerned. The appointment of a Portuguese national to the See of Bombay is fraught with injustice and wrong to the people of the soil and is anomalous. Nor does it raise the prestige and dignity of the British Government. I would request you to urge the Government of Bombay to see that the Agreement is revised.—Yours, etc.

AGGRIEVED.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Educational Need Of Catholics

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Referring to the article by a Madura missionary, on the subject of schools and colleges under the heading of "Caholic Missions in India" and the report of the proceedings of Madras Catholic Congress published in the "Examiner" of January 6th 1934, I am agreeably and greatly surprised at the editorial remarks at page 2 under the caption "No Catholic High School", lapping the comment with these words:—"It is surely a pity that Catholics should wait until they are forced by Protestant competition to provide adequate education facilities for their children". I wonder whether Father Roper, the Editor, is unaware of the lamentable state of stagnation and retrogression prevailing in the backwaters of Bombay Suburban, Kolaba and Thana Collectorates, that the Catholics of those districts are bereft of all aids to education, progress and uplift. They are in a sad plight. They are clamouring for the introduction of the religious, convents and schools, agricultural, high, industrial and vocational education. There has also been a continuous agitation for the provision of a diocesan seminary.

In the taluka of Bassein there is only one high school, Anglo-vernacular and it is owned and managed by Hindus, a private educational undertaking, carried on by public-spirited men.

In the taluka of North Salsette, where Catholics dwell, no high school of any kind exists. The Bombay Suburban District, excluding Bandra, Santa Cruz, and not taking into account the Ismailia College at Andheri founded by Muslims, tells the same melancholy state. Lest not silence mislead, I should mention that there is not a single convent or a girls' school in the backwaters in question. Yet, prelates and priests denounce parents for sending their children to non-Catholic schools.

That these few lines may lead to heart-searchings and prompt the authorities to action. I devoutly hope, though I regret to say that so many petitions sent to the Archbishop of Bombay, the Apostolic Delegate, Bangalore and the Prefect of the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda Fide, Rome on the above mentioned and other matters have been taken no notice of.—Yours, etc.,

A CATHOLIC OF NORTH SALSETTE.

Bombay, February 27.

Huge Crowds Rush To Witness Cup Foot-Ball

Thrills And Surprises In Saturday's Play

LONDON, March 3.

The Cup Football attracted a crowd of 2,42,720 who paid 18,976 sterling. The biggest crowd was at Manchester where 84,568 people attended and paid 5,426 sterling. This is the ground record and also a record for any match in the provinces. The Arsenal-Aston Villa fixture drew an attendance of 67,366 and paid 6,366 sterling, the Preston-Leicester match attracted 38,605 people who paid 3,406 sterling and the Bolton-Portsmouth encounter was witnessed by 52,181 spectators who paid 3,773 sterling. Some of the Villa supporters came by air.

Portsmouth, the South's remaining hope, will do their utmost to uphold their prestige against the Midlands and the North.

THRILL AT HIGHBURY.

Very thrilling game was witnessed at Highbury. Aston Villa attacked at the outset, but the Arsenal made a brilliant reply and kept up the pressure. A terrific struggle ensued and excitement ran high among spectators who saw sterling high class football. Astley scored with a low left-foot shot shortly before the interval from Dix's pass. Houghton, just before the interval, shot the ball which rose from Robert's foot and the ball went over Moss' head. The teams changed ends with the visitors leading by two goals to none. After Dunne had hit the post, Jack passed to Dougall who scored for the home team half-an-hour after resumption, evoking tremendous enthusiasm. The Villa forwards rendered valuable help to their defence throughout.

AT MANCHESTER.

At Manchester the gates were closed 20 minutes before the start of play. The game was scrappy in the opening stages, but Brook, the Manchester left-wing forward, centred after the game had been in progress for 15 minutes and Stoke, goal-keeper, misjudged the flight of the ball to the net. Stoke were, however, dangerous out at the change-over the home team were leading by the only goal scored. The game was resumed at a brisk pace and Stoke rallied and made a great attempt to equalise, but failed.

AT PRESTON.

At Preston the home team were soon on the defensive against the fast, moving attack of Leicester and both sides missed the chance of scoring. Half-time arrived with no goals scored. Twenty-five minutes after resumption, Chandler for Leicester hooked centre from Adcock into the net and scored a well-deserved goal.

AT BOLTON.

Fast and exciting football was seen at Bolton, where the game was evenly fought, but little effective shooting was done by either side. Half-way through the first session, Weddle opened the visitors' account from Worrall's centre. In the second-half, Bolton were the more dangerous side and put up a keen fight and raided the visitors' goal, but to no purpose. Rutherford increased the Portsmouth's lead 20 minutes after resumption and put the visitors further ahead before the final whistle.

LEAGUE MATCH.

The League match between Tottenham and Everton, which was played in ideal conditions, had an attendance of 26,000. Spurs were quicker on the ball and Hunt 15 minutes after start found the net from a rebound. At the interval the home team were leading by the solitary goal scored in the first half. Eight minutes after resumption Hunt increased the home team's lead and the later completed his hat trick from Willie Evans' pass.

A MERRITORIOUS VICTORY.

Huddersfield have jumped to the second place in the Table by scoring a meritorious victory against the Derby County. McLean opened the home team's account half an hour after the kick-off and no further goals were scored till the sides changed over. Jack Smith made sure of the side's victory by scoring midway through the second-half.

SURPRISE OF THE DAY.

The surprise of the day was Sheffield Wednesday's defeat at the hands of Sheffield United. The game had a dramatic opening, Burrows scoring for Wednesday in the third minute after the commencement of the play and no more goals were scored till half-time. After resumption, Sheffield United showed marked improvement. Boyd equalised and Pickering put the United ahead and was followed by Boyd who scored twice again and Stacey completed the tally. Wednesday were run off their legs at the closing stages of the game.

Yorston who was transferred to the Middlesborough during this week scored twice for his side against Liverpool to-day.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE MATCHES

Four Matches Unplayed

LONDON, March 3.

The following are results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION

Aston Villa vs. Manchester City (unplayed).
Chelsea 3, Blackburn 0.
Huddersfield 2, Derby County 0.
Leicester vs. Arsenal (unplayed)
Liverpool 6, Middlesbrough 2.
Portsmouth vs. Leeds (unplayed).
Sheffield United 5, Sheffield Wednesday 1.
Stokes vs. West Bromwich (unplayed).
Sunderland 2, Newcastle 0.
Tottenham 3, Everton 0.
Wolverhampton 2, Birmingham 0.

SECOND DIVISION

Bolton vs. Hull (unplayed).
Bradford 2, Port Vale 2.
Brentford 1, Fulham 2.
Burnley 2, Southampton 1.
Grimsby 2, Notts County 2.
Manchester United 2, Bury 1.
Nottingham Forest 4, Swansea 2.
Oldham 2, Blackpool 0
Plymouth 3, Lincoln 0.
Preston vs. Bradford City (unplayed)
West Ham 1, Millwall 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Bournemouth 3, Torquay 4.
Bristol Rovers 2, Clapton Orient 2.
Cardiff City 3, Queen's Park Rangers 1.
Charlton 1, Northampton 1.
Coventry 2, Brighton 0.
Crystal Palace 0, Bristol City 1
Exeter 1, Newport 1.
Gillingham 1, Norwich City 2.
Reading 3, Aldershot 2.
Southend 4, Swindon 1.
Watford 0, Luton 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Accrington 1, Halifax 1.
Barnsley 1, Walsall 1.
Chesterfield 3, Crewe 2.
Darlington 1, Carlisle 2.
Gateshead 0, Stockport 4.
Hartlepools 1, Chester 0.
Mansfield 0, York 2.
Rochdale 1, New Brighton 1
Southport 1, Barrow 3.
Tranmere 1, Rotherham 2.
Wrexham 1, Doncaster 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division).

Falkirk 3, Hibernian 1.
Hamilton 1, Cowdenbeath 0.
Kilmarnock 1, Dundee 3.
Queen's Park 0, Patrick 1.
—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY UNION

LONDON, March 3.

The following are results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules today:—

Royal Navy 8, The Army 16 (at Twickenham).
Bath 0, Bristol 12.
Bedford 13, Northampton 11.
Birkenhead Park 0, Headingley 28.
Coventry 14, Old Merchant Taylors 8.
Gloucester 10, Swansea 3.
Leicester 15, Harlequins 0.
London Irish vs. Old Alleynians (missing).
Oxford University 0, Blackheath 8.
Pontypool vs. Royal Air Force (missing).
London Scottish 3, Richmond 5
London Welsh 3, Penarth 0.
St. Barts. Hospital 3, Moseley 3
Newport 5, Cardiff 0.
Edinburgh Wanderers 12, Heriotonians 20.
Glasgow High School 11, Glasgow Academicals 3.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY N. UNION

LONDON, March 3.

The following are results of matches played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules:—

Bradford 11, St. Helens 15.
Broughton 3, Swinton 0.
Castleford 3, Huddersfield 27.
Dewsbury 6, Rochdale 15.
Halifax 9, Barrow 13.
Hull 11, Leigh 11.
Leeds 5, Hunslet 15.
Salford 26, London Highfield 3
St. Helens Rec. 34, Bramley 14.
Wakefield Trinity 17, Keighley 0.
Warrington 20, Batley 11.
Widnes 18, Oldham 5.
Wigan 45, Featherstone 3.
York 19, Hull Kingston Rovers 7.

GOAL SCORERS

LONDON, March 3.

The following scored in the respective matches played in the First Division of the Scottish League to-day:—

Albion: Mcphee.
Motherwell: Macfayden.
Rangers: Smith.
St. Johnstone: Ferguson, Calder.
St. Mirren: Phillips, Letimer.
Falkirk: Shankley, Bartram.
Peat.
Hibernian: Macfarlane.
Hamilton: Wilson.
Kilmarnock: Maxwell.
Dundee: Rennie, Murdoch (twice).
Patrick: Mclennan.—Reuter's Special.

REWARD FOR GALLANT NURSE

RUGBY, Mar. 3.

The gallantry of a Middlesex Hospital nurse, Sister Dorothy Thomas has been rewarded by a medal of the Civil Division of Order of the British Empire. While a large oxygen cylinder was being charged in unaethetic room, an explosion occurred and oxygen caught fire, flames shooting out of the room in an alarming manner.

Sister Thomas after removing ether from the unaesthetic room did her best to localise the fire and at greatest risk turned off the top of burning cylinder which was liable to have exploded any moment.

Her bravery and coolness avoided catastrophe.—B. O. W.

LOCAL SELF-GOVT. IN INDIA AND ABROAD

International Expert's Interesting Lecture

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, March 2.

Mr. Montague Harris, Vice-President of International Union of Local self-government at Brussels, who is a lecturing tour of India had been here. Recently he delivered a lecture when His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, and others were present. His theme was "local self-government of different countries."

Mr. Harris, explained the significance of the Union stating that it is a store-hourse of information and a clearing house also with 43 nations affiliated to it. It is a centre from which constructive suggestions are sent to all the various nations of the world on the problem of local-self-government.

IN ENGLAND.

Speaking about England he said that the servants are highly trained. They wield a great influence though they never sit on committees. The clerk of the county council is a responsible man. He has got the confidence of the council and in cases of emergency his opinion is very useful. The local government and the central government co-operate in the working of local-self-government.

IN EUROPE.

In much importance and the Burgomaster is the master of the town. The officials are elected but they are subject to confirmation.

In France there is much bureaucracy. Officials are the masters of the situation.

IN AMERICA.

In America the Mayor is the master of the town and all officials are elected. Recently the system of city managership is established in U.S.A. He holds the key of the whole working of the Council and the public looks upon him as an authority on all civic matters. Public opinion is now in favour of it.

HIS INDIAN TOUR.

Speaking about his Indian tour he said that he has got a mass of information for his union and his tour has been a successful one. He thanked His Highness for affording an opportunity to ventilate his views in Baroda.

LADY CONTESTANTS PREDOMINATE

For N. W. Indian Tennis Tournament

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, March 3.

Ladies figure even more prominently in the events in the North-Western India Tennis Tournament run by the Karachi Parsi Institute which commences on the 6th and draw for which was decided by Tournament Committee this evening. In every class, Singles, Doubles and Mixed Doubles ladies show increase over the entries during the last year and though there is fall in the entries for Men's events, this is compensated by the enhanced interest shown by lady contestants.

Karachi Tennis lovers will have the opportunity to witness many noted players play in the tournament.

For the first time a strong Bombay contingent, including M. D. Petit, Santok, N N Contractor while among the local players Mrs. Hansom noted among Quetta player, who has only recently settled in Karachi takes prominent place inasmuch as this will be the first time that she will be entering the tournament at Karachi. Miss Bonjour stands very high in the estimation of Tennis lovers.

BAPTIST WORLD CONGRESS

The meetings of the Fifth Baptist World Congress, which will be held in Berlin from August 4—10, have been arranged to take place in the great hall at the Exhibition Ground, Charlottenburg.

CHEAPER ELECTRICITY

B. E. S. T. offer the following discounts to Consumers for prompt payment of their Bills at their Cash Receiving Offices set out below, commencing with the bills rendered for the month of March 1934.

Scale of Discounts.

BUSINESS PREMISES, CLUBS, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS, ETC., RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, AND HOSPITALS:—

1½ anna (9.3/8 per cent) in each completed rupee billed for electricity consumed by Lighting, Punkahs and Motive Installations under 5 B. H. P. capacity
No discount will be allowed on the One Anna Rate charged for Domestic Appliances.

LIFTS, PUMPS (5 B. H. P. AND ABOVE), INDUSTRIAL MOTIVE POWER (5 B. H. P. AND UPWARDS), SPECIAL AGREEMENTS:—

2 PER CENT ON THE BILLS FOR ELECTRICITY CONSUMED.

CASH RECEIVING OFFICES

ELECTRIC HOUSE.
FLORA FOUNTAIN TRAMWAY SHELTER.
CRAWFORD MARKET TRAMWAY SHELTER.
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KANDEWADI SUB-STATION.
TARDEO TRAMWAY DEPOT.
KINGSWAY TRAMWAY DEPOT.

Discounts earned in any month will be deducted from the Bills rendered in the following month.

CONDITIONS

If a Consumer's monthly bill is paid either in cash, or by cheque, at the Company's Head Office, or at a Branch Cash Receiving Office, within 14 days of the date stamped on the bill, a discount as set forth above will be allowed, subject to the following conditions:—

No discount will be allowed when any arrears are included in the bill. If a bill is disputed it must nevertheless be paid within 14 days of date stamped on the bill in order to obtain the discount, but any refund to which the Consumer is found to be entitled will be paid.

B. E. S. T. reserves the right to withdraw or vary these Discounts and Conditions at any time.

ELECTRIC HOUSE,
POST FORT, BOMBAY NO. 1.
MARCH 5th, 1934

For The BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS Co., Ltd.
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
SECRETARY.

M. C. C. CRICKET MATCH.

The Bombay Telephone Company Limited regret that they are unable to give any information whatever relating to the match owing to the congestion of traffic which resulted on the last occasion.

Announcement

We are glad to ANNOUNCE that the Company has made the PROGRESS mentioned below in its NEW LIFE business and thank all its POLICY-HOLDERS, SYMPATHISERS and FIELD-WORKERS for the unrestricted co-operation they have rendered to the Company, and trust that the same will be continued hereafter in greater measure.

	Rs.
NEW BUSINESS Received in 1933	1,11,45,000
NEW BUSINESS Completed in 1933	94,14,000

It will pay you to consult the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Co.,

before you insure.

Visit our STALL No. 64

in the INDIAN VILLAGE, H.O.H. FETE.

BOMBAY LIFE Assurance Co., Ltd.,

Bombay Life Building, 45-47, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

EVERY MECHANICAL DETAIL IS PERFECT

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OBTAINABLE FROM ALL GOOD DEALERS

Agents: Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay and Poona.

Income Tax & Super Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
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It is given to the Atank Nigrah Pills to revive Hope of Life among those who look aged though young

A Leading Tonic

Rupee Oneper tin (32 Pills)

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Jamnagar—Kathiawar
Bombay Branch: Kalbadevi Road.

Even Baby knows

that no soap can be so good for sensitive skins as Mysore Sandal Soap. Its fragrance and purity prevent all roughness and blemishes, leaving the skin soft, smooth and cool.

Agents:—
Ramjanally Ebrahim & Co.,
81, Princess St., BOMBAY, 2.

THREE PAPERS' BIHAR RELIEF FUND

(Continued from page 6)

Umedchand Mahokambhai through Ratanchand	5	0
Ratanchand Gokaldas ..	5	0
Bai Chanchal: through: Ratanchand	5	0
Mr. B G Mehta	1	0
Staff of R Ratilal & Co., as below	31	0
Kanji Jethabhai Mehta	5	0
Chintaman Parasram Wadi Bunder Contractor	5	0
Karsandas Premji Mehta, Dock Contractor	5	0
Lalji Hirji, Karnak Bunder, Contractor	2	0
Gadi Hari Bhaw and others	2	0
Vrajalal Amidas Mehta	1	0
Velji Bhagwandas Mehta	1	0
Verashi Kamarshi	1	0
Lalji Parsotam Pandya	1	0
Nandalal Bhanji Gandhi	1	0
Bhavanidas Chhotalal Mehta	1	0
Umershi Bhulla Chavala	1	0
Odhavji Parsotam Thakkar	1	0
Bhagvandas Vrajlal Bhuta	1	0
Velji Kanji Shah	1	0
Harkisandas Gokaldas Vora	1	0
Tukaram Mukadam	1	0
Total Rs. ..	31	0
Bai Hirbai Rahimbhai Alupara Charitable Trust as below:	17	0
Metaji Paramanand Harishanker Talajawalla	5	0
Tailor Gilamhussain Molibhai	3	0
Gulamhussain Esmail	3	0
Molubhai Shivji	2	4
Students of Tailoring Works	3	12
Total Rs. ..	17	0
Dave Bhanu Shanker Parmanand	11	0
Bai Taramati Jayabhai	10	0
Late Bai Radhabai Tarachand: through Khushaldas	1	0
A Parsi Sympathiser	3	0
J. C. Daruwalla Cricket Contribution	25	0
Kasidas Makandas	10	0
Kasidas Makandas	10	0
The following is the list of contributions received on Saturday (3|3|1934) for Earthqiake Relief Fund:—		
Raghawesh	5	0
A Parsi Sympathiser	1	4
Collection of Bhayawadar (Kathiawar) through Shah Popatlal Ghelabhai as below:&	296	8|6
Shree Bhayadar Magfalli Merchants' Association through Popatlal Ghelabhai	101	0
Seth Tribhovandas Dhanjibhai ..	51	0
Shah Keshavlal Ghelabhai	25	0
Th. Harji Dayal	5	0
Shah Dalichand Motichand	11	0
Babu Ramlal Bhai	5	0
Parekh Devchand Gordhandas ..	5	0
Shah Dhanji Chakabhai	5	0
Harji Kanji	5	0
Ramji Mavji	5	0
Ambavi Narandas Gordhandas Mepabhai	4	0
Gokaldas Kalabhai	3	0
Samji Jivaraj ..	3	0
Sutar Gangji Harji	2	0
Kapurchand Valji	2	0
Parekh Tribhovandas Mulji	2	0
Karim Hassam ..	2	0
Laxaman Hirji ..	2	0
Gordhandas Chhaganlal	3	0
Parekh Devji Lirani	1	0
Soni Kalidas Gordhandas	1	0
Ramji Valji	1	0
Markandrai Hiralal Makad ..	1	0
Th. Govindji Dahyabhai	1	0
Lalji Govind and Co.	1	0
Kurji Vasaram	1	0
Soni Narashi Nathu	1	0
Soni Jutha Jagjivan	1	0
Premji Hari	1	0
Dahya Sunderji	1	0
Ladha Kara	1	0
Dwarkadas Thakarshi	1	0
Kansara Mohanlal Vasaram	1	0
Uka Panchan ..	1	0
Devshi Khima	1	0
Chaka Gopal	2	0
Seth Dharamshi Jina	2	0
Parasotam Odhavji	1	0
Amarshi Ranchhod	1	0
Laxamichand Premji	1	0
Jamnadas Dosha	1	0
Ramji Jine	1	0
Vallabhdas Gopalji	1	0
Kanji Devji	1	0
Jamnadas Madhavji	1	0
Panachand Kalyanji	1	0
Arajan Jadav ..	1	0
Shah Virchand Rajapal	1	0
Kanji Ranchhoddas	1	0
Jivandas Thakarshi	1	0
Ramji Harji	1	0
Premji Bhovan ..	1	0
Chatrabhuj Ramji	1	0
Jamnadas Ukabhai	1	0
Karamshi Doshabhai	1	0
Miscellaneous	13	8|6
Total Rs.	296	8|6
In sacred memory of my dear mother Dinabai's Baj yasho yad	11	0
The Bombay Indian Motor Accessories and Petrol Dealers: through City Engineering Works as below	3,205	0
City Engineering Works	1001	0
Asian Motor Car Co	501	0
Empire Automobiles	501	0
Vora Brothers	151	0
Bombay Automobiles	101	0
Upper India Trading Co., Ltd	101	0
Continental Auto Stores	101	0
Pramashaw Motor Co.	100	0
Bombay Motor Trading Co.	101	0
D H Vora & Co	101	0
Hiralal L Shah	101	0
Overseas Trading Co.,	101	0
J V Mehta and Co.,	101	0
American Auto Parts Co., ...	101	0
Laxmidas & Dwarkadas	101	0
Automotive Supplies Co.	101	0
Malaviya & Co.	101	0
P N Manilal & Co	101	0
Laxmidas Premchand	101	0
Mody Brothers	101	0
Indo. Trading Co.	101	0
Harvan Motor House	101	0
Eastern Motor Corporation ..	101	0
C Vakil & Co	101	0
Mangalsingh & Bros.	101	0
Manchand & Sons	101	0
L Mathradas & Co.	101	0
Mehta Brothers ..	51	0
Chandulal Mehta & Co.	51	0
J C Nanavati Ltd	51	0
Ratilal & Co.	51	0
K Parekh & Co....	51	0
Provincial Motor Car Co., ...	51	0
Auto Industria	51	0
National Motor House	51	0
Universal Automobiles	51	0
K Ghanashyam & Co	51	0
American Auto & Hardware Stores ..	31	0
B Roy & Co., ..	25	0
Mion Auto Parts Co.	25	0
Desai Motor Stores	25	0
Elam Motor Stores	25	0
N B Mody Brothers	25	0
Frank & Francis	21	0
United Motor Company	21	0
Bombay Motor House	21	0
Total Rs.	5,205	0
Less Rs. 2,000 sent already to the Central Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund, Patna	2,000	0
Total Rs.	3,205	0
Chimanlal Lalubhai	5	0
Shah Tribhovandas Premjibhai	5	0
Mr. N M Madon, Steamer point (Aden)	50	0
Dr. Hirachand Narayanji Anantani Bhup (Cutch)	5	0
Imarati Wood Merchants of Tank Bunder: through Samaldas Parsotam	3042	0
Mr K Rangrao	10	0
Shivram Janooji	3	0
L Gomes	2	8
Jehangirji Bapooji	2	0
Bhiwa Shiva	1	8
Harichandra J	1	0
Francis Pereira	1	0
Yadav Shamrao	1	0
Nagoo Janoo	1	0
Gopal Pandurang	1	0
Ravia Bechar	1	0
Miscellaneous	6	12
Mr S Kinny	5	4
Mr Harichand Vithoba	5	4
Mr K P D'Sa	3	8
Mr Kashinath Budhaji	3	4
Mr M F Kinny	3	0
Mr J Vongyer	2	0
Chhaganlal Govindji	1	4
Pandurang A	1	4
Harichandra J	1	4
Sakharam Tookaram	1	4
Dadoba N	1	4
John Suthari	1	4
C D Santoz	1	0
Shravan N	1	0
Kashinath R	1	0
Ravji K	1	0
Shivrar B	1	0
Soobhik H	1	0
Hari Nama	1	0
Kanoo Nagoo	1	0
Miscellaneous	34	9 3
Ch Govind Narayan	5	4
Gajanand Dharmaji	5	0
Sakharam Barick	3	4
Velli D'Sa	3	0
Moreswar Pandurang	2	4
Kaikhshru N	2	0
Jagannath Shravan	2	0
Mohan Laxmidas	2	0
Savla Ramji	2	0
J F D'Silva	1	0
Jehangirji	1	0
Rahim Husain	1	0
Bhagwan Nilaji	1	0
Dhondoo Bhaoo	1	0
Gulzar Mahadev	1	0
Bhagwan Vinayak	1	0
Laxman Mahlari	1	0
Narayan Shivdutt	1	0
Vithal Ambaram	1	0
Janoo Govind	1	0
Keshvlal K	1	0
William Millar	1	0
Nawrosji Manekji	1	0
Chintoo Santor	1	8
Darab Ratan	1	0
Shivram Rama	1	0
Baynath N	1	0
Dhooni Sakhoo	1	0
A M Tisheker	1	0
Ahmaklal I	1	0
Rama B	1	0
Miscellaneous	5	8
Mr Merwanji B (Fo)	10	0
Harjivan M	5	0
Dinshaw	3	0
Ratansha R	2	0
Khushal V	2	0
Dhanjisha H	2	0
Kaikhshroo F	1	8
Harichand L	1	8
Atmaram L	1	8
Narotam B	1	4
Rustomji A	1	4
Mohomed E	1	4
M George	1	4
Phirojsha L	1	0
Baboo V	1	0
Ganpat B	1	0
Barjorji M	1	0
Dinshaw C	1	0
Hormasji H	1	0
Ramniklal P	1	0
M A D'Souza	1	0
K R D'Souza	1	0
J D'Souza	1	0
Hormasji D	1	0
Eruchsha F	1	0
Bhikha N	1	0
Dhanjisha D	1	0
N Martin	1	0
L Fernandes	1	0
Merjibhai C	1	8
Sonoo V	1	0
J Concico	1	0
Pundlik H	1	0
Ambaram J	1	0
Bhana K	1	0
Damodar K	1	0
Mohanlal M	1	0
Mithoo C	1	0
Allisab	1	0
Edulji P	1	0
Jina R	1	0
J Lopez	1	0
A F Pinto	1	0
Tribuk H	1	0
Benjamin R	1	0
Rahim M	1	0
Krishna N	1	0
M T Gonsalve	1	0
Nasarwanji M	1	0
N Sequera	1	0
Boodhya H	1	0
Kalyan J	1	0
Sajansingh J	1	0
John Prish	1	0
Mr Yadav	1	0
Moonraj P	1	0
Pandharinath G	1	0
Sanmukhlal R	1	0
Miscellaneous	28	11 4
Nagindas L	5	0
Chhotalal K	1	0
Narotam N	1	0
Gurunath D	1	0
Choonilal L	1	0
Dosabhai J	1	0
Ganpat Bh	1	0
Yeswant B	1	0
Dattatry S	1	0
Vithal N	1	0
Tookaram P	1	0
A J Campos	1	0
Vijnayak G	1	0
Kasam A	1	0
Dorabji N	1	0
Temulji R	1	0
Rangildas C	1	00
Shivram T	1	0
Shanker J	1	0
Jairam P	1	0
Mahadev P	1	0
Soma Lalla	1	0
Pooran J	1	0
Vithal B	1	0
Gonda P	1	0
Govind P	1	0
Miscellaneous	4	0
Sorabji C	5	0
Kaikhshroo A	4	0
Nariman S	3	0
Jehangirji	2	0
Abdulkadar	2	0
Dada M	1	4
Keshu T	1	4
Dinanath B	1	0
Balvantrai S	1	0
P Lobo	1	0
D Pereira	1	0
P J Gomes	1	0
Ganesh B	1	0
Mohomed H	1	0
Mehemudin	1	0
Vasudev N	1	0
Shiva R	1	0
Narayan K	1	0
Miscellaneous	12	4
J B Lobo	2	0
Shivkoomar	1	0
Pana M	1	0
Miscellaneous	12	8
Total Rs.	2,082	4 7

List of Earthquake Relief Fund Received on 1st March, 1934, Thursday, as below:

In sacred memory of late Motigauri Chunilal Gandhi,	2	0
Pathare Kshatriya Social Union, Second Instalment, as below	50	0
Mr. Krishnarao Haris-chandra Goregaokar B.A., LL.B.	25	0
Mr Bhagwantrao Janardan Mhatre, B.A.	5	0
Mr Khanderao Sadashiv Sahani	5	0
Mr Ramkrishna Ramchandra Desai	5	0
Mr Anandrao Sadanand Paralkar	2	0
Mr Harischandra Chintaman Paralkar	2	0
Mr Keshavrao Jaswant Chemburkar	2	0
Mr Atmaram Haris-chandra Rane	1	0
Mr Kashinath Narayan Mhatre	1	0
Mr Nanabhai Bapujee Navalkar	1	0
Mr Bhagwantrao Gangadhar Paralkar	1	0
Mr Parashram Kashinath Paralkar	1	0
Mr Wamanrao Haris-chandra Chemburkar	1	0
Rs.	50	0
From Orgaon (Surat) (Peoples), through Bhavanbhai Morarji	50	0
From Santa Bunder Mahajan, through Gulabchand Sahebchandji Nahar	50	0
Mr K K Paranjpe, Sholapur	20	0
Himatlal Maganlal, Junagadh	2	0
Mawji Karamshi	2	0

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ALEMBIC BORO-THYMOLIN TOOTH PASTE

keeps Pyorrhoea away!

The Alembic Boro Thymolin Tooth Paste whitens the teeth and does not injure the enamel; nor does it hurt a delicate mouth.

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ROMAN SCANDALS

GORGEOUS GLAMOROUS GIRLS!

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funnier than ever—as the Goldwyn Girls makes ruin of Rome and a wreck out of Cantor.

NEXT SATURDAY

Plans now open. Book early— Phone 22666.

WELLINGTON

ABOUT THE TOILERS OF THE WORLD

New Code For The German Worker

We publish below the most important provisions of the German "Labour Code Act, which will come into force on the 1st May, the second "official" May Day celebrations and the unofficial day of mourning of the German workers

"The leader of the enterprise (the employer—Ed) shall have the right of decision with regard to his followers (the worker—Ed) in all matters connected with the enterprise."

CONFIDENCE MEN.

"The leader of an enterprise employing at least 20 workers shall be assisted by the alvice of the Confidence Men. These shall constitute together with him and under his leadership the Confidence Council of the enterprise." In agreement with the leader of the National Socialist Factory Organisation, which, as we all know, is a body representing the ruling Party, the employer shall issue lists for the election of these confidence men. If any one of these confidence men proposed by the employer is not elected, "the Trustee may make appointments so as to provide the requisite number of confidence men. The Confidence Council shall be convened "when necessary" by the leader of the enterprise. It must be convened when half the confidence men make a proposal to that effect." It does not take much imagination to picture how often (or how seldomm) the employer and the confidence men whom he has proposed will find it "necessary" to convene the Confidence Council, nor to form an idea of the matters which will be discussed at such meetings!

THIS APPEAL.

Appeal may be made against decisions of the leader of the enterprise to the Trustee of Labour, but these, we know, will have been nominated by the supreme rulers of the country, and will be selected mainly from among employers. "The Trustee of Labour may dismiss a confidence man from the Council if he is technically and personally unsuitable." The Trustee may also "fix guilding principles and wage-scales and supervise their application." He is therefore almost omnipotent! Or will he in actual fact prove to be quite impotent? This creeping doubt is suggested by another provision of the "Act" which reads: "The effect of the decisions of the leader of the enterprise shall not be hampered by appeal to the Trustee of Labour." It is as long as it is broad: whether a decision issues from an employer or his former legal adviser can really make very little difference.

COURT OF HONOUR.

But besides all this, there is also a "Social Court of Honour" The section devoted to this institution with the flam-boyant title mainly consists of an enumeration of all the duties and obligations incumbent upon that poor devil, the worker, and the penalties to which he will be liable if he defaults in any of them! Offences liable to penalty occur if "any member of the followers imperils labour peace by malicious incitement of the other followers; or, above all, if confidence men deliberately dare to make impermissible encroachments on the powers of the management, or constantly and with evil intent disturb the community spirit within the works community; also if members of the followers repeatedly submit irresponsible and groundless complaints or proposals to the Trustee of Labour or make obstinate opposition to his written ordinances" It would be difficult to guard more effectively against all possibility of a worker's making any move towards obtaining his rights!

LABOUR LOSES ALL.

But if, after all, some complaint should penetrate as far as the sacred portals of the Court of Honour, that Court is so composed that there need be no fear of any harm! The seats on these tribunals will be scrupulously reserved for administrative officials, (who will certainly be faithful to the "system") and for employers and nominees of the German Labour Front.

The law which thus deprives the worker of all rights is to take the place of those earlier laws which placed the German worker at the head of all the workers of the world in the sphere of labour law. One clause of the Act declares laconically: "The following Acts are repealed: the Works Councils Act and its Supplementary Acts, the Collective Agreement Decree, the Decree on the Conciliation System, the Trustees of Labour, the Decree dealing with Measures against the Suspension and Closing of Factories ect." that is to say, 11 of the most important laws of the earlier German Labour Code.

This is Fascism!—I. T. U.

10 REASONS FOR 40 HOUR WEEK

The International Working Class is demonstrating for the immediate reduction of hours of work! Once more the many reasons must be explained in all countries which make this slogan of the working class a means of deliverance of mankind which. will no longer suffer that in the midst of surfeit over 30 million persons should be robbed of the possibility of honestly earning their livelihood.

The terrible argument of individual distress is of no avail to rouse the employers out of their selfishness and fatalism—they are still against any reduction of working hours. When the Preparatory Technical Conference dealing with the proposed Convention on the question was held at the beginning of last year, the Workers' representatives went deeper into the causes and effects of the reform. In their name we once more enumerate the human, social, moral and economic reasons which would go to make the 40-hour week the corner-stone of a new and better world.

There Must Be A 40-Hour Week

So that as many workers as possible may be given the opportunity of earning their own and their family's livelihood by their work:

So that the many millions of young unemployed may be given the possibility of taking their place in the social order and may be preserved from moral degradation:

So that the individual states may not be gradually ruined financially by unemployment:

So that the continuous unemployment may not reduce the purchasing power of the masses of the workers to a point which would convert the whole world into a poorhouse:

Because all the other financial and economic measures continue to be ineffective, however right they may be in themsives:

Because the reduction of hours of work will undoubtedly contribute to the stabilisation of wholesale prices and consequently to the final conquest of the crisis:

Because the technological unemployment which unquestionably exists to-day rmains unaffected by general economic measures, and can only be ended by the reduction of working hours.

Because, as is shown by the rationalisation and mechanisation of the last few years, industry can adjust itself to and overcome any difficulties involved in the change:

Because the 40-hour week would increase consumption and, by raising labour output, would guarantee an adequate production and further, would ensure for the workers more leisure time for recreation and hence for the consumption of the icreased production:

Because the regulation of the question of hours of work would stimulate the conclusion of new central collective agreements.—(I. F. T. U.).

TEXTILE PROTECTION BILL

Papers Circulated To Members Of Assembly

NEW DELHI, March 3

In accordance with Sir Joseph Bhore's promise to the Assembly, papers connected with the Textile Protection Bill have been circulated to the members of the Assembly. These include the text of the Indo-Japanese Agreement the Bombay-Lancashire Agreement and representations received against the Trade Agreement entered into between the Bombay Millowners' Association and the British Textile Mission.

These representations are from the Mohini Mills, Calcutta, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, the Marwari's Trade Association, Calcutta, the Jugeilal Kamalapat Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Cawnpore, United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, the Ahmedabad Millowners Association, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, and the Millowners Association, Baroda.

All these organisations protest against Government's acceptance of the Mody-Lees Pact and consider that the concessions granted to the United Kingdom are not justified and that the protection proffered by Government is less than the Tariff Board's recommendations.—A. P.

RUSH AT BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

Many Exhibitors Booking Space For Next Year?

RUGBY, Mar. 3.

The British Industries Fair ended last night after nearly a fortnight in conditions which served to encourage the hopes of manufacturers for considerable bright trade during the coming year.

At both London sections and in heavy industries section at Birmingham, substantial orders were taken for home market as well as for abroad. Foreign business is considered to have been remarkably good in view of currency and trade restriction in so many countries.

HOME AND FOREIGN BUYERS.

A statement issued by the Federation of British Industries says:—"The feeling expressed by its members who exhibited at the fair is one of satisfaction. This applies to both enquiries received and business actually done. There is decidedly more optimistic spirit about it than there was last year, but although many orders have been placed, it is possible to say in what proportion they have been divided between home and foreign buyers."

GREAT RUSH.

The chairman of the management committee of Birmingham section reports that the number of visitors increased in the year by several thousands and business had substantially advanced, many exhibitors already expressing their desire to book space for next year's fair.

In Birmingham the total attendance this year was 1,24,507 as compared with 1.12,628 last year. Apart from the business actually done, the exhibitors were particularly satisfied with fresh openings for business in both home and export markets provided by contracts made during the fair.

BETTER FURNITURE.

Reports from White City section of the fair state that in the furniture department many firms exceeded their last year's figures during the first week of the fair, special interest being taken in better class of furniture. Twenty representative textile firms have also reported 300 per cent increase in business. Export orders wer particularly good in many cases, and novelty of fabrics, was, in exceptional demand.

At Olympia section, last year's figures for toys were passed early in the first week. Sports section did the best of business for some years.

Exhibitors of fancy goods and leather, particularly of better qualities radio and gramophone sets, cutlery, jewellery, pottery and glassware were notably gratified by increased business and firm prospects of future orders.—B. O. W.

INTERNATIONAL ROAD CONGRESS

The Seventh International Road Congress will be held in Munich from Monday, September 3 to Saturday, September 8. The first three days of the Congress will be occupied with business sessions and the last two with inspections of road construction work near the city. Among the subjects to be discussed are means of providing greater road safety.

MALARIA HAVOC IN RURAL SIND

Local Bodies And Govt. Should Tackle Problem Says Dr. Primalani

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, March 3

The toll which Malaria claims in Sind is increasing of late and unless the Government and local bodies take steps to tackle this question seriously, it threatens to assume a bigger proportion said Dr. C. H. Primalan presiding over the Sind Medical Unions Annual Dinner to-night.

Malaria was prevalent all over Sind last yeer specially in the areas supplied by waterways of the Sukkur barrage. It is chiefly the rural population who are poor ignorant and illiterate agriculturists that suffered most referring to the position of Medical Service Dr. Primlani said, utmost discontentment would be caused in Medical India, if the recommendations of the R. T. C. Sub-Committee, that no posts should be reserved for Europeans only in the Medical Department and I. M. S.— people should not be transferred to Civil side in future were not carried out.

RELIEF FOR BARODA TENANTS

Rent Regulation Act Passed

BARODA, March 3.

The Rent Regulation Act for the fixation of fair rent of agricultural land has been enacted by the Baroda Government. In the first instance it has been applied to Vyara, Mangrol, Songadh and Mahuva talukas of the Navsari district.

In the course of the preamble of the Act, the Legal Remembrancer says that an act has been passed as in certain areas of the state, landholders take unreasonably high rent from tenants and as it was deemed expedient to lay down principles for determining the fair rent of the agricultural land and for other incidental matters, with a view to give relief to tenants and to ameliorate the conditions thereof.—(United Press).

WOES OF MAHUVA CULTIVATORS

Dr. Sumant Mehta's Advice

BARODA, March 3.

(From Our Correspondent).

The Karalia Session of the Mahurva Taluka People's Conference adopted a number of resolutions pleadingly appealing to the Baroda State authorities to alleviate the hardships of the long-suffering inhabitants of the Mahuva Taluka. Repeated frost-lights and the consequent damage to the standing crops necessitated a reduction of 33 per cent in land revenue to enable the cultivators to tide over the hard times. It was about time to redeem the pledge given in 1915 to build a 'pucca' bridge on the Mahuva-Anaval road and to lower the rates of land revenue fixed at a time when the prices of food and money crops were very much higher than at present. The inhabitants of the Mahuva Taluka owed it to themselves to start at least two centres of rural activities.

In commending the resolution regarding the need for rural uplift to the earnest consideration of all present Dr. Sumant Mehta exhorted them to strive to help themselves rather than looking forward to the Maharaja Saheb's visit for the redress of their grievances. In 1919-20 he, was present on the occasion of the then Dewan Saheb's visit to the Mahuva Taluka, when hopes were held out of laying down good roads to interlink the villages comprising the Mahuva Taluka. The hopes held out fifteen years ago had not yet materialised!

"PAST STUDENTS" CHEAPLY DISMISSED

Visapur Jail Team Going Strong

(From A Correspondent.)

VISAPUR, March 2.

Fine cricket weather is attracting cricket enthusiasts to Visapur in an increasingly large number.

The Jail team efficiently organised is daily going strong and winning new spurs.

Last Thursday the Jail Team had a day's engagement with the "Past Students Cricket Club" of Dhond. On a fine wicket Mr. Quinn, the Captain, led his eleven who scored 87 against strong attack.

The visitors followed and were cheaply dismissed.

In their second innings the Jail Team recovered their form and made 120.

The "Past students" were once again cheaply dismissed for only 75 and the Home team won the match by 80 runs.

The Jail team is now looking forward to have tournaments with Poona clubs.

LADY ASTOR REBUKES M. P.s

Attack On Weariness Of Younger Men

DRINK BILL GIBES

Lady Astor made a spirited attacks on young M.P.s when she spoke in Standing Committee of the House of Commons in mail week on the Bill to standardise and extend drinking hours.

Mr. A. R. Wise (C., Smethwick), declared that the truth was that "the people of this country will not be bullied or dragooned into drinking noxious things like lemonade instead or drinking the honest drink of their fathers."

"I do not like hitting a man when he is down," said Lady Astor, "but I am sorry for the promotaer and I think he has acted very gallantly. We have waited for some evidence and all we have had is that juvenile Rip Van Winkle, Mr. Wise." (Loud laughter.)

"I have often wondered why after the war the young men did not do more. Now I know. This is a young man's Bill.

"Sometimes I used to get a little wearied with the old men in the House of Commons; now I thank God for them."

JUST TOO WEARY!

When Lady Astor referred to the "top hatted young reformers of the House of Commons," Lord Scone (C. Perth), one of the officers of the Top Hat Club of the House, rose in protest.

"I am not one of the promoters of the Bill," he said, "and I have not raised my voice in this committee."

"I quite agree," quickly retorted Lady Astor, "that the hon. gentleman is too weary to do anything. (Laughter.) Why does he not give us some of his wisdom? That is why he has come to the House of Commons."

Lady Astor was continuing to attack the younger members of the committee when Mr. H. G. Williams suggested that she was out of order in addressing individual members.

The Chairman: I drew the noble lady's attention to this point when the committee last met Until she got embroiled with the member for Croydon I think she was addressing the chair much better than she generally does. (Laughter.)

Literally do ask the younger men to drop this Bill," replied Lady Astor. "Why don't you drop the Bill and go out and enjoy the sunshine?"

NEW GERMAN ZEPPELIN

The giant new commercial airship, L. Z. 129, is now nearing completion in her hanger at Friedrichshafen and it is hoped that she will be keeping the famous "Graf Zeppelin" company on the Germany-South America service before the end of the year.

She will have a speed of 84 m. p. h. and her size will be 6 3/4 million cubic feet. Safety is being assured by Diesel Engines burning non-inflammable crude oil. The Maybach engines will have a maximum outpeet of 4,400 h. p. Passenger accommodation includes a smoking saloon and 25 staterooms each equipped with running hot and cold water.

"POLITICAL LECTURES" IN MOSQUE?

Kashmir Magistrate Warns Khanqah Mulla Managers

SRINAGAR, Mar. 2.

The District Magistrate, Kashmir, has issued a notice to the managers of the Masjid known as Khanqah Mulla, that in spite of prohibitory orders political lectures are being delivered in the mosque. The Magistrate also warned them that action will be taken under Notification 19-L if they did not stop the lectures.

It is understood that the managers have replied that the Masjid is property of all the Muslims and that they cannot stop anybody from entering it.—(United Press).

FUNERAL OF NAWAB SALABATJAH

Remains Interred In Family Vault Of Mecca Musjid

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 3

Solemn scenes were witnessed at the funeral of the late Nawab Salabatjah which took place this afternoon at the Mecca Masjid.

H. E. H. the Nizam and Nawab Basalatjah (brothers of the late Nawab) and the Princes Azamjah and Moazzamjah, the sons of the Nizam were present on the occasion as also members of the Executive Council and other high officials.

The bier, which was draped in a cloth of gold and sheltered by a canopy of red and silver, was taken in procession through a seven mile route to the Mecca Masjid from the residence of the late Nawab in Begampet.

A detachment of police preceded the procession while a detachment of the Infantry followed it. Several thousand people followed the bier, while the entire route was lined by large crowds. The Nizam and his sons followed the bier on foot over half the distance.

The remains reached the Mecca Masjid shortly after 1 p.m., having taken nearly four hours to cover the route. After the customary ceremonies the remains were interred in th family vault of the Mecca Masjid.—A. P.

Kapurthala, Mar. 3.—Dr. B. S. Moonje and Mr. R. N. Chawla, the well-known Indian aviator were entertained at tea by the Central Hindu Sabha, Kapurthala.—(United Press).

PLANNING IN DENMARK

The Danish Parliament has recently passed several crisis bills, aimed at helping Danish agriculture to pay its way and thus to raise the degree of employment in agriculture as far as is possible. Other means towards the same object are the setting on foot of public works, the promotion of building, the starting of work to improve the soil and the control of foreign exchange. As an essential condition for the passing of this legislation, the Stauning Government has demanded the acceptance of a bill for the continuous payment of benefit to those unemployed who have exhausted their right to benefit. After some resistance the other Parties, although extremely unwilling, have yielded to this demand so that an Unemployment Benefit Act will be passed together with the other Crisis legislation, and 18 million Kronen will be granted for this purpose.

COMBATING UNEMPLOYMENT

In view of the development of the world economic situation and the isolationist policy pursued by all countries the Danish Government realises that this Act will not be sufficient; if it is to combat unemployment successfully it must take other measures as well. It has therefore, decided to enlarge the existing Unemployment Committee by 8 persons, and then to instruct it to examine all measures calculated to increase employment both in agriculture and industry. The Committee is to give special attention to the chances of increasing employment by distributing more justly the present employment. It is also to consider whether it would be possible and desirable to raise the school-leaving age, and to persuade older people to give up their work to younger ones.

OTHER QUESTIONS

Other questions to be brought before the Committee are the effect of a maximum working day on employment, the advisability of measures to stop outside subsidiary work and other forms of double earning by public employees and salaried employees and the reduction of hours of work on a broader basis than that of the Government bill on the 40-hours week which is only to operate for certain forms of work. Other questions to be studied are the extent and method of providing, especially for the worst-paid kinds of work, some direct or intries, and 18 per cent in idustries direct compensation for the loss of wages due to the reduction of hours and in the same connection, the possibility of establishing a statutory minimum wage and the value of such minimum wage as compensation for reduction of hours. The Committee is also to investigate various other measures for fighting unemployment.

Its researches are to be conducted with the utmost speed.—(I. F. T. U.).

WAGES IN SWEDEN

What Figures Show

The Swedish Social Office has just published its wage statistics for 1932. This shows a reduction in the wages of agricultural workers of an average of 4 per cent; for timber and forestry workers the reduction is 6 per cent. The average wage for all categories of agricultural workers in 1932 (inclusive of wages in kind) was on an average from 1,000 to 1,200 Kronen for men and from 790 to 800 for women.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

For industrial workers information has obtained from 7,000 factories etc. In 1932 the average wage per hour for all the workers covered by the enquiry was 1.14 Kronen. The average wage for adult males was 1.27 Kronen, for women 0.74 Kronen and for juveniles under 21 0.47 Kronen per hour. In comparison with the figures of 1931 there has been a fall of 2 per cent. The yearly earnings have fallen by more than 5 per cent, owing to the short time work has become prevalent. In 1932 the average earnings were 2,597 Kronen for men, 1,583 for women and 967 for juveniles under 21. Wages vary of course in different industries and localities: in Stockholm, the average yearly earnigs are 4,088 Kronen for men and 1,981 Kronen for women.

A COMPARISON

In comparison with 1920, when wages reached their record point, there has been an average fall of 24 per cent in the hourly wage of all the workers covered by the inquiry, namely, 30 per cent in the export industries, and 18 per cent in industries workig for the home market. During the same period the cost of living has fallen by 42 per cent, so that in spite of the fall in nominal wages there has been a considerable rise in real wages. The average real wage per hour in 1932 was 80 per cent more than in 1913, while the corresponding figure for the real yearly wage was only 36 per cent, the difference being due to the spread of short time work.—(I. F. T. U.).

Don't Miss It!

"Chronicle-Sentinel" Earthquake Number

It will contain Special Messages and contributions dealing with the Bihar Earthquake and problems arising therefrom, from the following among others.

Mahatma Gandhi	Sachchidananda Sinha
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu	K. F. Nariman
Babu Rajendra Prasad	Dr. S. N. Sen, (Director, Alipore Observatory)
Dr. M. C. Javle, Mayor of Bombay.	Sir Syed Sultan Ahmed
Syt. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mayor of Calcutta.	Hon. Syed Abdul Aziz
Acharya P. C. Ray	Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas
Dr. M. A. Ansari.	Sir Lalubhai Samaldas
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru	Hon. Syed Hossain Imam
M. A. Jinnah	L. R. Tairsee
M. S. Aney	S. Satyamurti
Prof. C. N. Vakil	J. K. Mehta
Prof. S. K. Mitra	B. G. Horniman
Prof. K. T. Shah	Gaya Prasad Singh, M.L.A.,
Mrs. Hansa Mehta	M. C. Chagla
R. P. Masani	K. M. Munshi
Dr. S. C. Roy (Director, Colaba Observatory)	Sardar Sardul Singh
	R. R. Batheja
	Nagindas T. Master

Besides there will be descriptive accounts of the harrowing scenes and of the work of relief carried on by the Behar Central Relief Committee, Tata Relief Party, the Ramakrishna Mission party, etc.

The Special Number will be profusely illustrated with photographs of the scene of the disaster.

PRICE: As. 4

As. 2 per copy will go to the Earthquake Relief Fund

Volunteers' Work Of Removing Debris In Monghyr

Chorus Of Tributes To Record Achievement In Relief Work In Three Weeks

The Publicity Officer, Relief Committee, Monghyr wires:

Clearing of debris from 2,500 houses, levelling ground, supplying building materials and labour and completely constructing 2,000 beautiful huts on the original sites of the destroyed houses within three weeks is a record achievement of Sirdar Jamiatsingh, Director Debris Clearing and Hut Construction Departments and his devoted band from Bombay, Monghyr Muslim Relief, Sahibganj, Central Relief and other volunteers. Some 200 huts in Laloopokhar, Ghositala and Belunbazar were visited yesterday by Babu Srikrishna Sinha, President, Bihar Central Relief Committee, Monghyr Branch, Babu Tejesearaprasad Rafiuddin Rizvi, Vice-Chairman, District Board, Swami Chandraswaranand, President, Ramkrishna Mission, Moulvi, Abdussamad, Chief Imam, Monghyr Jumma Musjid, Moulvi Minatulla, Secretary Monghyr Muslim Relief Committee, Kumar Raja Kalkaprasad Singh, Babu Benarsipad Sinha, Moulvi Khalilulla, Advocate, Doctor Balaghat Hussan, Health Officer, Relief Committee, Babu Hari Sankardas, treasury, Babu Shyamprasad Sinha, Bombay lady volunteers headed by Smti. Uma Bai Kundapur and representatives from Calcutta Marwari Relief Committee and several Hindu and Muslim relief organisations.

"HERO OF MONGHYR"

The inspection lasted three hours after which Sirdar Jamiatsingh and volunteers were most warmly congratulated by all. Swami Chandrashwaranandji, President Vivekanand Mission called Jamiatsingh the Hero of Monghyr, Swami Sarveswaranand, President Ramkrishna Mission offered him a gold medal in appreciation of his most daring and noble work rendered in extricating the dead, removal of the debris and construction of huts. The president of the Bihar Central Monghyr branch said that Monghyr would never forget Jamiatsingh, Moulvi Abdussamad, Chief Imam Jumma Masjid acclaimed him as the greatest national general.

JAMIATSINGH THANKS

Sirdar Jamiatsingh thanked all for their great tribute and said that he had done only his duty and was grateful for their appreciation. He said what he did was due to the noble band of volunteers, and captains including Messrs. Yacoob Mahmud Quazi Harbansingh, Mohamad Saddiq, Narinjin Singh, Devichand Shah, Gordhandas Dharma Shanker, Lingu Patel Gupta, Shardapad Roy, Tahir Ali Moulvi Rafiquella, Ali Asghar and Bishvanath. The volunteer captains were thanked and the inspection was over.

Again to-day, more than 200 huts were visited in Gohiapokar, Topkan Bazar, Katgarh Chhotikelawar. Inspection round will be continued for five days and on the 7th March the Bombay batch of volunteers will bid farewell to Monghyr with the greatest satisfaction that no dead body remained under the debris and every Monghyr citizen had some shelter over his head.

CATTLE RELIEF WORK IN BIHAR

Distribution Of Free Fodder At Several Centres

Mr. Jayantilal N. Manker, General Secretary, Bihar Distressed Cattle Relief Committee states:

After enquiries into the nature and extent of distress to the cattle of various parts in Bihar due to te earthquake and discussions with the officers-in-charge Central Relief Committee's centres and others the following arrangements have been made.

Main Divisions:—For the sake of convenience two main divisions have been made. A Division includes Cattle Relief Centres at Patna, Monghyr, and Khagaria. B. Division includes Cattle Relief Centres at Muzaffarpur, Motihari, Sitamarhi, Darbhanga, Madhubani and Saran (Parsa Thana)

The following work has been done so far.

Cattle Relief Centres have been started at Patna, Monghyr, Khagaria (including Balhadhamkara Goshala), Muzaffarpur, Motihari Sitamarhi, Darbhanga, Madhubani and Parsa (Saran) where cattle camps are opened and free and cheap fodder is also being supplied.

SHELTER FOR STRAY CATTLE

At the Cattle Camp at Patna 98 stray cattle, Monghyr 106 at Municipal Cattle Pound and 170 at Goshala Centre and Khagaria Goshala about 175, Balaha Dhamahare about 190 cattle, Muzaffarpur 165, Motihari 27, Sitamarhi 17, Darbhanga 132 and Madhubani and Parsa newly opened.

FREE FODDER

Free fodder is given to 1,400 cattle at Motihari, 700 at Monghyr 225 cattle at Muzaffarpur by way of mass feeding and fodder given for 626 cattle of families of 6 villages under Sanathi Sub-Centre Sagvi, Pakridayal, Madhuban, Sakra and Parsa newly opened.

Cheap Fodder: 63 mds. of Bhusa saled at cheap rate at Monghyr.

Several other sub-centres in Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur and Parsa Theha have now begun distributing relief.

Reports are being collected from villages about the distress and loss of fodder resources, deaths among cattle and apprehended scarcity of fodder.

FOR OFFICERS-IN-CHARGE

The Officers-in-charge Central Relief Committee Centres and sub-centres and Cattle Relief Centres and sub-centres are requested to send information above heads and also send their own remarks about the apprehended scarcity of fodder in their respective areas with reasons and address all communications to The General Secretary, Bihar E. D. Cattle Relief Committe "A" Division at Jain Temple, Bade Galli, Patna and "B" Division at Cattle Relief Centre, Muzaffarpur.

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There's The Druggists Selling

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promptly and perfectly relieving you forthwith.

VICEROY'S FUND TOPS 26 LAKHS

Balrampur Court Of Wards Contribute Rs. 15,000

The following are further donations to the "Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund":—

Amount already announced: £96-18-0, Rs. 26,15,680-2-11; Court of Wards, Balrampur, Rs. 15,000; Calcutta Fire Insurance Association, Rs. 10,000; Earthquake Relief Fund, Lucknow (2nd instalment), Rs. 10,000; Mr. Ram Ranbijay Prasad Singh of Dumraon (further contribution), Rs. 5,000; Through Private Secretary to the Governor of the Punjab (further contribution), Rs. 2,239-15; Karnal Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 1,583-10-6; Mayor of Bombay's Fund (further contribution), Rs. 1,500; Messrs. Williamson Magor & Co., Calcutta, Rs. 1,500; Indian Community, Myingyan (Burma), Rs. 1,337-8; Collection at Bhagalpur (further contribution), Rs. 1,215; Through Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, Rs. 1,143; Jaipur State Forces, Rs. 1,120; Through Deputy Commissioner, Purulia, Manbhum (further contribution), Rs. 1,084-1; Central Agency Limited, Calcutta, Rs. 1,000; Messrs. E. Meyer & Co. (1926) Ltd., Calcutta, Rs. 1,000; Collection by Inspector of Schools, Patna, Rs. 638-10-6; Through Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, (further contribution), Rs. 558-11-3; Women of Cawnpore—through Mrs. H. Mayadas (further contribution), Rs. 500; Brasso Metal Polish & Silvo Silver Polish per Messrs. Atlantis (East) Ltd., Calcutta, Rs. 500; Chief of Jath, Rs. 500; Chief of Ramdurg, Rs. 500; Gokak Mills Ltd., Bombay, Rs. 500.

The above including amounts less Rs. 500 make the Grand Total of £96-18-0; Rs. 26,83,658-7-1.

RELIEF WORK IN MOTIHARI

Distribution Of Grain And Cloth And Clearing Of Wells In Progress

The Publicity Officer of the Bihar Central Relief Committee, Champaran Branch, Motinari writes:—

The following is an abridged account of the work done in three of our centres up to February 23:—

Jhakharna in thana Motihari:—2709 persons were engaged in the repair of village roads and reclamation of wells on wages in kind, 4 persons given doles, 2 persons provided with the housing materials, 2 huts erected, 14 wells reclaimed in 9 villages and 683 pieces of cloth given. Altogether, 43 maunds and 30 seers of paddy were given as wages and doles.

Dhekaha in thana Motihari:—1669 persons were employed on village roads, 14 persons given doles and 30 pieces of cloth distributed. Altogether 69 maunds and 30 seers of paddy have been spent in wages and doles.

Phenhara in Dhaka thana: 15048 persons were given employment on village roads and reclamation of wells on wages varying from to to 5 pice per head per day. 3010 persons were given free doles and 291 pieces of cloths given. This centre has reclaimed 33 wells in 23 villages, has constructed 3 huts and has given housing materials to 2 persons.

RESCUERS AT WORK.

We are glad to note that 3 more workers of Hindusthan Sevadal have come here to assist us. They are Sjts. Ramchandra Venktesh and N. Vasudev Rao of Karnatak, and Sjt. Daya Nand Hiraman Mantri of Malad, suburban district of Bombay. Sjt. K. Dayananda Raju of Cocoanada and Sjt. Laxman Gopal Kulkarni of Bijapore both of Hindusthan Sevadal have also been working with us here. Their services will be very helpful.

GREAT DISADVANTAGE.

The residents of the Major portion of the town of Motihari are labouring under a great disadvantage owing to there not having been established any telegraphic communication with the City Post Office as yet. For sending telegrams people have to go to the Head Office which is about 2 miles off. Regular work has been established in every branch of the Government and regular train service has also been opened for traffic and goods for the last ten days. It is only meet and proper that telegraphic connection should be restored to Motihrai City Post Office as before without any further delay.

CENTRAL OFFICE COLLECTIONS

The following are the further collections and donations received at the Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Central Office, Kalbadevi Road, for Babu Rajendra Prasad's Fund:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Mr. & Mrs. Mervanji Muncherji Cama, thro: Mr. K. F. Nariman	1,000	0	0
The Secretary, Shreyaskar Seva Samaj, thro: Bole Brothers, (1st instalment of proceeds of Drama "Lohini Pyas" staged at Baliwalla Theatre, on 15th Feb. 1934, including donations of Rs. 51 from Zenith Chemical Works, Rs. 50 from Chunilal Parshottamdas and Rs. 25 from a Sympathised).	858	3	3
Mr. M. T. Mirchandani.	25	0	0
In Memory of Dhirajilal Nathabhai Shah thro: Kalidas Mehta	10	0	0
In Memory of Manganlal Vithaldas thro: Kalidas Mehta	10	0	0
In Memory of late Mrs. Sumitra M. Mehta thro: Manant K. Mehta	5	0	0
	Rs. 1,908	3	3

The Central Office has also received from the Chira Bazar Cloth Merchants, through Sjt. Dahyalji Bhikubhai, ready-made clothes worth Rs. 100-15-0 for the Bihar Central Relief Committee, Patna.

HEADING FOR PEACE OR WAR?

(Continued from page 4).

America against the Japanese danger.

JAPAN'S DIFFICULTIES.

America's alliance with Russia has created a difficult position for the Japanese war-mongers. Some of the Japanese statesmen have even thought of asking Great Britain for an open revival of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1911. She has to find money in order to meet her large military expenditure. Even the ordinary methods of customs duties on Japanese goods seem to have little deterring effect upon Japanese cheapness. Such a policy is hitting Great Britain in different parts of the world more than any other country. This has created a tug of war in England. Whilst British militarists and imperialists, demand a Japanese alliance, the British industrialists, hankering after the world market, are demanding an industrial war with Japan. During this week, there have been several ruptures and disagreements between the Japanese trade mission and the British Government. What must be more irritating privately to the Japanese delegation is the knowledge that whilst Britain disagrees with Japan, Britain has already come to a trade agreement with Soviet Russia. And with the internal troubles with the working class population, coupled with perpetual complications in international relationship, no country in the world seems to-day to be in a position to guage even the near future. Everyone seems to be hoping for the best but preparing for the worst.

A MORAL DEFEAT.

The signs of the times became suddenly apparent in the House of Commons on Wednesday last during the debate on the Unemployment Bill. The allowances for the maintenance of children have been reduced to the ridiculous amount of two shillings per week which is to include food, medical assistance, clothing, etc. This in a country like Great Britain with her high standard of prices and requirements is impossible. The Communists have been agitating among the working class throughout that this sort of enforced starvation will have to be fought in the country in spite of all Parliamentary enactments. With the peculiar Act of the English Poor Law and with certain duties upon all the municipal corporations of Britain for maintaining needy persons, there are many facilities for such a fight which may not be apparent to the people of India. Though outwardly the Cabinet is making a show of strength by mobilising a thousand special police in London against the Hunger Marchers who have begun to arrive in the Metropolis of the Empire, a large majority of Tory members of Parliament have realised that this march of men and women has aroused an intense feeling in the working class all over the country. They themselves feel that a demand of three shillings per child per week would have been even a moderate demand and its refusal would be considered as an unpopular act. They had, therefore, to desert the Government when this amendment was put to vote. Scores of them thought discretion to be the better part of valour and in spite of all the persuasions of Government Whips, they refused to cast their votes. To make matters worse, the agitation in certain working class constituencies against the Government proposal was so strong that their Tory representatives found themselves compelled to vote in favour of the amendment as against the Government proposal. Thus the Government escaped a defeat on this amendment by a narrow majority of fifty-two which for a Government possessing over 400 votes on its side is certainly a crushing moral defeat. The vote indicates further trouble because when the unemployed raise a fight in the country in the next fortnight, the Tory M.P.'s will not be able to stand by the side of the Government.

"A BARKING DOG . . ."

Another bone of contention which is driving the die-hard Tories away from the Government fold is the so-called want of appreciation of the decreasing prestige of Britain throughout the Empire and in the world at large. This section of the Conservatives, led as it is by the men of the type of Sir Henry Page Croft, demands that a strong hand should assert itself and make the National Government a Government of Action, On Thursday our Empire champions gave vent to their feelings when Sir Henry, the ever vigilant watch-dog of Government's India and Colonial policy, raised a question of Ceylon in the form of demanding an enquiry into the administration of that Colony by a special commission. As the Government summarily rejected the advice of Sir Henry, it provided the disgruntled Tories and their conscience-keepers from Fleet Street with an opportunity to pour abuse on the Government in the columns of the newspapers. They have given a threat to put up candidates at the next general elections in the constituencies represented by Sir Samuel Hoare, the India Secretary, and Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, the Colonial Secretary. This has brought forth a taunt from the Lobbies of the House "a barking dog seldom bites."

SUBASH BOSE AND FASCISM.

The following is a copy of the letter from Mr. Subas Chandra Bose which appeared in the correspondence column of the "Sunday Referee" dated 18th February, 1934.

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a report in your esteemed paper, in which it is stated that "Fascism is rapidly growing in India with Mr. Subhas Bose as leader." This, along with other statements contained in the report, will lead any reader to conclude that I have accepted Fascism as my political programme for India. There has been no change in my political views or programme since I came to Europe. To these views I gave clear expression in my Presidential Speech for the Indian Political Conference held in London in June, 1933.—Yours, etc.,

SUBHAS BOSE.

MAHUVA RYOTS APPEAL FOR RELIEF

Crop In Taluka Damaged By Frost

NAVSARI, March 3.

The special session of the Mahuva Taluka Poeple's Conference, was held in the village of Karachelia in the Navsari Prant.

The Baroda State workers participated in the Conference and thousands of people attended. Mr. Bapubhai Ghelabhai Desai, a Baroda State worker presided.

The Conference unanimously adopted a resolution recommending to H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda, that early steps should be taken to give relief of atleast 33 per cent in the land revenue of this year in Mahuva Taluka as in the opinion of the Conference, the agriculturists of the Taluka have suffered a lot of damage due to the frost.

In another resolution the Conference urged the Baroda State Government to repeal the present Land Revenue Settlement which is too severe and exacting when viewed in the light of the present low commodity prices.—(United Press).

KIRKEE RESIDENTS COLLECT OVER RS. 800

The following is the list of donors to the Kirkee Residents' Earthquake Relief Fund:—

Mr. M. H. Moledina, Rs. 125; Rao Bahadur V. G. Mankar, 51; Seth Mahadeo Gangaram, Rs. 51; Capt. Dr. Bhorgey, Rs. 25; Mr. C. Nazereth, Rs. 25; Seth Rajaram Sambhaya, Rs. 25; Chapter Level No. 297, S. C. Kirkee, Rs. 25; Masonic Lodge Level No. 702, S. C. Kirkee, Rs. 25; Dapodi Workshop Workmen, Rs. 15-5-9; Mr. Kasamali Jamboo, Rs. 15; Seth Manilal Karamchand, Rs. 11; Seth Tatya Pandurang, Rs. 11; Seth Shankar Lingaya, Rs. 11; Seth Narayan Ganpat Hule, Rs. 11; Seth Laloobhai Varajlal, Rs. 11; Chunilal Ratanchand, Rs. 11; Seth Javarmal Premraj, Rs. 11; Hafiz Qazi Saheb, Rs. 10; Seth Dayalal Chaganlal, Rs. 10; Seth Nagindas Lilachand Rs. 10; Seth Shantilal, Rs. 10; Mr. Tambat, Rs. 10; Mr. Dasrat Rao, Rs. 10; Shaikh Papamiya Abdur Rahaman, Rs. 15; Hassan Kaka, Rs. 10; Abdul Saheb Babar Kasab, Rs. 15.

The above including amounts less than Rs. 10 make the total of Rs. 854-13-9.

For Viceroy's Fund

The total of the Donations received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund including the already acknowledged amount is Rs. 1,82,555-1-0.

For Rajen Babu Fund

The total of the donations received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Babu Rajendra Prasad Earthquake Relief Fund including the already acknowledged amount is Rs. 1,56,431-14-3.

Kapurthana, Mar. 3.—It is reported the Dewan Sir Abdul Hamid, Chief Minister, Kapurthala left for Delhi last night in the company of Dr. Moonje. He will stay there till next Sunday.—(United Press).

H.O.H. H.O.H.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The H.O.H. Fete & Exhibition will finally Close down

To-Night at 1-30 a.m.

BUT

TheAmusementPark will be Open to the Public on Tuesday the 6th March as well as To-night.

Cash Prizes will be given as usual for Lucky As. 2 Admission TicketNumbers To-night & To-morrow.

NOW-A-DAYS PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE

Khasin Chocolin

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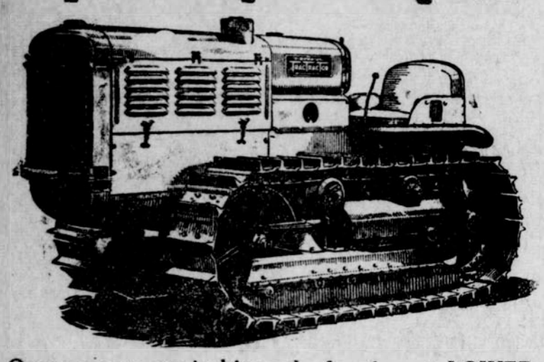

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Distinct Penalisation Of Home Industry

Schuster's Levy On Sugar And Match Manufacture

SWADESHI SANGHA'S CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS ON BUDGET PROPOSALS

The All-India Swadeshi Sangh has issued the following for public information:—

The budget proposals of Sir George Schuster, Finance Member in the Government of India, are illuminating. To those intensely interested in the development of indigenous industry in India and in the relief of the Indian peasant from his miserable position they afford the sorry spectacle of a Government which still thinks in old-fashioned terms.

According to Sir George, India should evidently content itself by remaining an agricultural country, with no ambition to make a rapid industrial advance. It should be the supplier of raw materials and in true Ottawa spirit buy, as far as possible, Britain's finished products. It should enjoy protection to industry, of course, but that protection must not be such as will offend foreign interests which are accustomed to regard India as a vast dumping ground for their products.

PENALISING HOME INDUSTRY.

The Finance Member, who closed the current year after providing 3 crores of rupees for debt redemption, manages to show a surplus of Rs. 129 lakhs, which he proposes to utilise as a special fund for earthquake relief in Bihar. This help to Bihar is pitiful enough, but the methods by which the Finance Member hopes to secure his surplus, cannot be said to be in the interest of Indian national industry. He proposes an excise duty on Sugar at 21 annas per cwt., wishes to levy an import duty on raw tobacco at 38 annas per pound (Standard), and 30 annas per lb. (Preferential), and proposes the abolition of the export duty on raw hides. There is to be also an excise duty on matches at the rate of 36 annas per gross of boxes. This duty alone is expected to yield 210 lakhs. In regard to two industries in India, therefore, the manufacture of sugar and the manufacture of matches, the Budget proposals indicate a distinct penalisation of Home Industry.

HITTING IT HARD.

It will be recalled that in a previous brochure we had analysed the present position of the sugar indistry in India and had emphasized the harm which will be done to this growing industry, in which already 15 crores of rupees are invested and which showed every tendency to stand on its own legs if the protection given to it was continued, in case the policy of State assistance to it was to be reversed at such a critical time. The foreign importing interests had already been active in impressing upon the Indian Government the necessity of withholding protection to the Indian indigenous industry and their demand was voiced by certain European businessmen in Calcutta. The proposals in the present Budget, which reduce the protection of Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt. practically to Rs. 2-10-0 per cwt. mean a great encouragement to the entry of foreign sugar. The Finance Member has raised the tariff duty by 8 annas, but he has abolished the surcharge and imposed on all factory-produced sugar in the country an excise duty of Rs. 1-5-0 per cwt.

INDUSTRY MAY SHRINK BACK.

So far the Indian industry has enjoyed the Tariff protection of Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt. and to that had been added a surcharge of Rs. 1-13-0 per cwt. on all foreign imports. This has been instrumental in drawing a large amount of indigenous capital towards the industry. The number of factories has more than doubled during the last five years, impetus has been given to the production of a better type of sugarcane, the larger demand for this produce has given a stimulus to agriculture and the industry has been able to provide employment to a large number of technically trained Indians. With the handicap that the Finance Member proposes to put on it now, one will not be surprised if the industry again shrinks back to the position it occupied before the days of legislative protection, which, by the way, was vouchsafed to it by the State only after a good deal of agitation.

UNFAIR TO BOMBAY.

In regard to the Match Industry, in the Bombay Presidency alone the output of the matches produced in various small concerns distributed all over the Presideney, apart from the huge works at Ambernath, had nearly doubled itself during the last five years. It is on this side of India that the Match industry was able to look up so rapidly. The Excise duty imposed upon it will cripple this growing industry to such extent that foreign competition will again be able to flourish most profitably, and it may take years before, owing to agitation the Government revise their policy, abolish or, at least, bring down the excise duty to a reasonable level and enable this indigenous industry to prosper again. From the point of view of the Swadeshist, the budget proposals regarding Sugar and Matches are a direct negation of the spirit which should pervade a State-administration, concerned in the promotion of industrial advance as a national asset. In regard to the removal of the export duty on raw hides, a proposal in which the Presidency of Madras is vitally interested, the danger is that such a step will provide cheap raw material to the foreigner who can, with greater advantage, send back to this country finished articles from Indian raw material, thus inflicting an injury to the manufacture of leather goods in India.

DEGNIFIED PROTEST.

An aspect of the Budget proposals is the unfair distribution between various provinces of the Excise duties which the Finance Member hopes to levy with success. The Bombay Presidency is the hardest hit under the method of distribution indicated in his speech. It was natural, therefore, that the citizens of Bombay should hold a public meeting under the presidentship of the Mayor of Bombay on March 2 in which a dignified protest was made against the proposals. The protest was mainly concerned with drawing the attention of the Government of India to their lack of appreciation of the fact that the Government of Bombay have failed to receive from them an adequate attention to the difficulties which this important local Government has to face. The demand which Bombay has voiced emphatically that out of the new taxes, if the Finance Menber secures their imposition, the Government of Bombay should receive some substantial contribution is entirely just. Unless the local Government receives such help from Central revenue it will not be able to remove the grievances from which Bombay business suffers. We are faced with a large and growing diversion of the trade of Bombay to other ports and it is likely that the Town Duty will have to be abolished, and that there will be made a reduction in the port duties. The serious loss in revenue which this step involves cannot be met by local taxation, which is already high enough.

BEWARE OF THE BAIT!

This does not, however, mean that Bombay representatives in the Assembly should acquiesce in the budget proposals which hit the indigenous industry hard, if only a bait is thrown out that their accommodating attitude may induce the Central Government to consider favourably the Bombay Government's case. They must press for radical retrenchment, mainly in the military expenditure. Already it is surmised that a united opposition to the taxation proposals in the Budget will not be possible in the Assembly, because the non-official ranks are divided. The proposal to impose an export duty on Jute, which is to be shared by Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam, Bengal receiving the substantial sum of 167 lakhs, is sure to influence the attitude towards the Budget of non-official members from these areas. But they must not forget how bitter is India's previous experience of excise duties and also how difficult it is to secure again the curtailment of increased taxation.

CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS

Welcome features of the Budget proposals are the reduction of import duties on Silver, the return to the one anna letter, but with the restriction that it can carry only half a tola, and the more reasonable schedule of telegram charges. But particularly in view of the fact that the proposed relief from Central revenue to Bihar is so meagre, it is difficult to understand why the Finance Member should have been in such a hurry to reduce the debt provision to three crores this year. From his statement it appears that the proportion of unproductive debt to the productive is extremely small. This favourable factor should have counted against such a heavy appropriation as three crores towards the reduction of debt. If the Assembly makes an effective protest against this proposal, it will be possible for that body to bring Government round to the view that the excise duty on sugar should not be so high as at present proposed and also that it should be levied only on factories which were established before April 1st 1933. This is the suggestion of a prominent Bombay businessman and it is worth very serious consideration. He also suggests that it should be made possible to have a lesser excise duty on matches so that a growing indigenous industry is not imperilled.

MEAGRE RELIEF TO BIHAR

Agriculture is the staple Swadeshi industry of this country. In the part most severely affected by the recent earthquake, it has suffered so badly that it would take years for the peasants, in a large number of districts in Bihar in particular, to enjoy normal position again. What does the Central Government intend to do to succour the Bihar peasant in his present calamity? Sir George Schuster's proposals in this regard indicate a very inadequate appreciation of the duties of the central Government towards the Bihar ryots. His speech shows that the first concern of the local administration is bound to be reconstruction and repairs to Government buildings and other damaged property. We hope representatives from Bihar in the Assembly will draw the attention of the Government of India to the urgency of radically revising their attitude. From the Central revenues fifty lakhs are to be provided immediately for such reconstruction work and another fifty lakhs will be lent to the local Government through the provincial Loans Fund. There will be a free grant of 75 lakhs to local bodies in Bihar out of the special fund of 129 lakhs, the surplus from the budget set aside for Bihar, but what about these in the province who are its poorest sufferers? The Finance Member's speech indicates that they will have to depend largely upon the charity provided from the Viceroy's and other public funds. This is a method of providing help which, we are sure, the Bihar public will not appreciate. They expect something far more substantial from the Central Revenues. If the Government of India were to launch a loan for the relief of Bihar, we are sure the public response to it will be adequate.

SWADESHI IN GUJARAT

It is gratifying to note that the work of promoting Swadeshi in Gujarat is being better organised. The Sangh had entrusted such organisation to the responsible workers in Gujarat with the hope that they will be able to start a provincial body affiliated to the Sangh. This has now been done. The Sthayee Swadeshi Bazaar Mandal of Ahmedabad took a lead in the matter. It called a meeting of the district workers in Gujarat which was also attended by representatives from Baroda and Kathiawadi and at this meeting a new organisation was formed called "The Gujerat Swadeshi Sangh." We are informed that the Mandal now ceases to be a provincial organisation and will remain as an affliated branch of the Gujarat Swadeshi Sangh. Under the new arrangement the work of promoting Swadeshi should progress in Gujarat rapidly.

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The Perfume of To-day
Individual - alluring - fashionable
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The refreshment of "4711" Eau de Cologne with the fragrance of "4711" Tosca
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"4711" Tosca Compact and Loose Powder
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An Elegant toilet preparation which provides the best means of preserving the natural beauty and complexion.

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The most popular hair dressing. A small quantity applied to the head imparts a very cooling and pleasant sensation and keeps the head cool for a long time.

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the King with 366 wives (the odd one for Leap Year!)
EMIL JANNINGS
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"THE MERRY MONARCH"
Is the funniest Comedian that ever adorned the talking screen!
Everything you want is in it—
BEAUTIFUL GIRLS . . . CHARMING ROMANCE . . . RAVISHING MUSIC . . . SPECTACULAR SETTINGS!!!

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.
March 3.
Nagina, Coleboun, Rangoon.
Hakodate Maru, Inamura, Kobe.
Nardana, Reilly, Karachi.
Hatipara, Redman, Calcutta.
Bahadur, Brewin, Rangoon.
Chybassa, Beatty, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.
March 3.
Varsova, Durkee, Busrah.
Somali, Kemp, London.
Ellora, Beytaugh, Karachi.

LOADING.
March 3.
Steamer City of Paris for Liverpool.

S S Varsova: — The B I S N Coy's steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 159 passengers.

S S Somali:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Somali, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Ellora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Ellora, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nagina:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Nagina, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Hakodate Maru:—The N Y K steamer Hakodate Maru, sailed on Saturday for Kobe, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Nardana:—The M M & Coy's steamer Nardana, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Hatipara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Hatipara, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Bahadur:—The T M Coy's steamer Bahadur, sailed yesterday, for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Chybassa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Chybassa, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, March 3.
2 Clan Ross 3623, Bhavnagar, 7|3, J Finlay & Co.
3 Masula 4566, Hull 7|3, M M & Co.
6 Ginyo Marc, 6123, Kobe, 10|3, N Y Kaisha.
7 Atlas Maru, 4431, Japan, 9|3, O S Kaisha.
9 Naringa, 4119 N F N N, M M & Co.
12 Jalamohan 3146, Bassein 4|3, Scindia S N Co.
15 Tairea 3756 S & E Africa 7|3 M M and Co.
17 St. Andrew, 3553, Calcutta, 9|3, Grahams T Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Hakodate Maru, 3276, K'chi 3|3, N Y Kaisha.
5 Lalita 283, M Coast 3|3, Malabar Steamship Co.
8 Gazana, 3191, Rangoon, N F M M & Co.
9 Chybassa 4922 Calcutta 4|3, M M and Co.
14 Hatipara, 4893, Calcutta, 3|3, M M & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Nagina, 4090, Rangoon, 4/3 M M & Co.
B Bahadur, 3397, Rasgoon, 4/3, T Morrison & Co
F Rizwani, 3306, R S Ports 7|3, T Morrison & Co.
G Sophie Marie 677 M Coast 3|3 Merchant S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Viceroy of India 8|3 P & O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Paris 5-3 K M Co.
California 7-3 G T Co
Clan Macinee 14-3 J F Co.
Tarantia 15-3 G T Co.
City of Singapore 20-3 K N Co

FROM HAMBURG.
Silwarzenfels 613 L Edward Ltd
Nenenfels 8-3 L Edward Ltd.
Wissenfels 26-3 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.
Polen Brass 17-3 T M Co.

FROM TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 21-3 L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Corinth, 9/3, F F Campbell and Co.
Kota Radja 7-3 Volkart Bros.
City of Pitsbury 2/3 F Campbell and Co.
President Hayes 8|3 F F Campbell and Co.
President Johnson 23|3 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Dundee 21/3, F Campbell and Co.
City of Khios 29/3 F Campbell and Co.

FROM KOBE.
Heinan Maru 8|3 N Y Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 19|3, N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 11-3 O S Kaisha
Argun Maru 26-3 O S Kaisha
Behar 4|3 P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 9|3 P and O S N Co.
Mirzapore 26|3, P and O S N Co.

FROM BRISBANE.
Moldavia 17|3 P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Karanja 10|3, M M and Co.
Takliva 24|3, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.
Rawalpindi, 10|3, P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 17|3, P & O S N Co.
Moldavia, 17|3, P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH
Masula, 7|3 M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Paris N F K N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
City of Pittsburg N F F F Campbell and Co.

FOR BUSREH
Barpeta, 7|3, M M & Co.
Varsova 8|3, M M & Co.

FOR KOBE.
Atlas Maru, 9/3, O S Kaisha.
Gingo Maru, 10/3, N Y Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru N Y N Y Kaisha.
Somali N Y P & O S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
St. Andrews 9|3, G T Co.

FOR DURBAR.
Tairea, 7|3, M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.
Rizwani, 7|3, T M Co.

B P T GENERAL LANDING DATE.
S S Golden Gate, 2|3|34.
S S Gandara, 2|3|34.
S S Narkunda, 2|334.
S S Lalita, 2|3|34.

IMPORTS.
March 3.

S S Rinda, agents L Edwards, Ltd., from Gothenburg:—535 cases glassware; 120 cases iron; 1,450 cases nails; 290 cases hinges; 99 cases hollowware; 381 cases wood pulp; 1,951 cases card boards, 736 cases paper.

From Oslo:—1,265 cases paper; 1,315 cases nails; 145 cases plywood; 80 cases turpentine.

From Hamburg:—250 bundles Y M squares; 137 cases stoves; 1,124 drums spelter; 194 cases paper; 32 cases nails; 45 cases gablonz goods; 224 cases hurricane lamps.

From Antwerp: —100 cases colour; 45 cases screws; 400 cases whiting; 2,535 cases marble refuse; 37 cases window glass; 40 cases zinc dust; 240 cases bolts and nuts; 251 bundles steel flats; 903 bundles steel rounds; 255 bundles steel rods; 100 drums chemicals.

From Rotterdam:—71 cases paper; 180 cases straw boards; 75 cases starch; 80 cases plywood.

From Lisbon:—61 cases wire; 118 cases cork boards; 94 cases corks.

EXPORTS.
March 3.

S S Maloja for London:—2 bales animal skins, N Azizullaoff; 6 bales animal skins, D Abraham & Sons.

S S Masula for Hoare:—28 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 47 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal & Sons.

For Hull:—64 bags Rapeseed 640 bags myrabollum, K Devchand & Co.

For Port Said:—15 bales cotton yarn, R Shantilal & Co.

S S City of Paris for Dunkirk:—1,750 tons manganese ore, T Morrison & Co.

S S City of Pittsburg for New York:—70 bags gum karaya, D Mavji & Co.

For Boston:—350 bags gum karaya, D Mavji & Co.

S S Atlas Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Ginyo Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Mayebashi Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J David & Co; 300 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros; 150 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co, Ltd; 300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Somali for Shanghai:—250 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co; 56 bags sandalwood, S Nowroji & Co.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co; 200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—3,500 baskets onions, R E Dadachanji; 11 cases fish manures, 37 bags shark fins, R Dhanji & Co.

S S Hakdote Maru for Yokkaichi:—250 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Mar. 3.
Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 25/14; Highest Rs 26/1/6; Lowest Rs. 25/13/6; Closing Rs. 26/0/6.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 23/9; Highest Rs. 23/12; Closing Rs. 23/11.

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Over 171 Crores

Gold worth Rs 99,73,896 was exported from Bombay for foreign countries during the week ending March 3. The s.s. "Maloja," which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday afternoon, carried gold worth Rs. 89,42,926, including sovereigns valued at Rs. 4,22,656 for New York, via London. Of the bar gold, metal worth Rs. 65,055 was for London, option Amsterdam, Paris or New York; gold worth Rs. 4,51,600 for Paris, via London; gold worth Rs. 39,27,531 for New York, via London; gold worth Rs. 35,29,821 for London, option New York, Paris or Amsterdam; gold worth Rs. 2,32,630 for Amsterdam, option London or Paris and the rest for London.

The s.s. "Mantua," which left Bombay for London on Tuesday, carried gold worth Rs. 10,30,970 for New York, via London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs 1,71,71,35,306.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Mar. 2.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady throughout the week with fairly good demand. There was practically no change in prices of Foreign as well as Indian Sugars by the announcement of Excise Duty of Rs. 1|5|- per cwt. on Indian Sugar Factories. Arrivals of Indian Sugars by Rail estimated at about 20,000 bags and there was good spot demand for swadeshi sugars during the week under review. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:

Java-Ready Rs. 14|8 and Rs 14|5.

Januarp Rs. 4|9 and Rs. 4|5|6.

Feb|Mar. Rs. 4|5|3 and 4|4|6.

April|May Rs. 4|5|3 and Rs. 4|4|9.

July|Sept. Rs. 4|6 and Rs. 4|6.

Foreign Markets:—Java rules at F. 4.10 against F. 4.25, a week ago. During the week New York prices declined by about 2 points and Raw Sugar Prices in London Terminal Market are also reported to have declined by about 2 to 3d. per cwt.

Arrivals:—There was no arrival of foreign Sugar during the week S. S. Ranee is expected to arrive on about the 9th instant with about 5000 bags of Java Sugar.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 60,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14|6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 4|10 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment January Rs. 4|5|6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment February Rs. 4|5 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment March Rs. 4|5 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment April|May Rs. 4|4|9 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July|Sept. Rs. 4|6 per cwt. F B H.

African Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14|4 per cwt.

Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16|4 per cwt.

British Refined Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14|10 per cwt.

Swadeshi Sugar:—
Narkatiaganj Birla Rs. 14|3 per cwt.
Hindustan Mill Rs. 14|2 per cwt.
Keshar Sugar Factory Rs. 14|10 per cwt.
Sarya Sugar Factory Rs. 14|2 per cwt.
Dourala Sugar Works Rs. 14|2 per cwt.
Pilibhit Mill Rs. 13|12. per cwt.
Cawnpori Gutala Mill Rs. 20|- per six mnds.
Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Mar. 3.

U. P. Bales —			
Receipts to date	2-3-34	1933-34	6484000; 1932-33 7266000.
Receipts Yesterday	2-3-34	1933-34	18000, 1932-33 29000.
Exports to date	2-3-34	1933-34	5655000; 1932-33 5735000.
Stock at Ports	2-3-34	1933-34	3367000; 1932-33 4585000.
Stock Interior Towns	2-3-34	1933-34	1798000; 1932-33 2978060.
Stock Liverpool	2-3-34	1933-34	1052000; 1932-33 865000
Visible Supply	2-3-34	193334	7879000 1932-33 9243000.
Quantity in Sight	2-3-34	1933-34	10033000; 1932-3. 10834000.
Quantity out of Sight	2-3-34	1933-34	8707000 1932-33 8456000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Mar. 3.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	139
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-5|8
National Bank of India	49
Funding Loan, 4 p.c.	113-1|2
Conversion Loan 3-1|2 p.c. 1961	102-5|8
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	64
Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948 or later, ex-dividend	80-3|8
Indian Stock 3-1|2 p.c. 1931 or later ex-dividend	92-3|8
Indian Stock 4-1|2 p.c. 1950|55	111-1|2
Consols 2-1|2 p.c.	81-1|8
War Loan 3-1|2 p.c. 1952	103-5|8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	110-7|8

SUGAR INDUSTRY NATIONAL ASSET

Maharashtra Chamber's Protest Against Imposition Of Excise

The Secretary of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Government of India in the Department of Finance, New Delhi, on the proposed imposition of an Excise duty on Factory Produced Sugar in the course of which it is stated:

"My Committee have to record their emphatic protest against the proposed imposition of an excise duty on Factory Produced Sugar in India since they are opposed in principle to such an imposition on any Indian Industrial production at this stage. The whole of the Indian Commercial Community has been always unanimous in this opposition and therefore carried on in the past, an unceasing agitation against a similar duty on Indian Textile till it was finally abolished.

"The circumstances in which the Indian Sugar Industry came into existence, render it necessary to grant the industry, if anything specially sympathetic treatment. The Indian Capitalist is proverbially shy and yet within the short period of about 2 years, which cynchronises with one of the worst economic depressions in history, he has risked an investment of about 15 crores of rupees.

"EXCESSIVE" PROFITS?

"My Committee would like to further point out that the allegation of excessive profits earned by the industry needs to be carefully scrutinized. It may be true that older factories or factories which could avail of the first protective season, did make fairly rich profits. But that could not be said of the industry as a whole as it is situated at present. Internal competition resulting from over-production has been responsible for such an excessive fall in prices that industrialists are finding it difficult to realize any fair margin of profits.

PROMISE OF PROTECTION

"My Committee would like to draw the attention of Government to their promise that they would grant effective and sufficient protection to the industry for a period of 15 years, a promise which tempted the Indian Capitalists to invest their moneys into this new industry, and to enquire whether the proposed imposition would be in keeping with the spirit of that promise.

GREAT NATIONAL ASSET

"In conclusion, my Committee have to point out that the Indian Sugar industry is thus a great national asset; it has already stopped a drain of about 18 crores of rupees every year, which were remitted to foreign countries on account of imported sugar; it has found direct employment for a lack of workers and a thousand Indian Graduates; it has created a cash market for seventy lacks of tons of sugarcane (valued at about 9-1/2 crores of rupees) the cultivation of which alone, directly employees about a million agriculturists. The leaders of the industry have been able within a short time period of two years to make the country self-sufficient so far as her requirements of sugar are concerned, a record which could not be claimed by any other industry, some of which have enjoyed a much longer protection. My Committee, therefore, hope that Government will give due thought to all these considerations and desist from their course of proposed action which if carried out, is bound to bring disaster to this nascent and rising Indian Industry."

LONDON METALS.
London, Mar. 3.
London Metals Market was closed.

SEEDS.
London, Mar. 3.
Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. ton, no offers.
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton, Mar|Apl. sellers £9-10-0.
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. ton, Mar|Apl. sellers £9-0-0.

LINSEED.
London, Mar. 3.
Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton, Mar|Apl. sellers £11-2-6.
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull, ton, Mar|Apl. sellers £0-7-6.
Linseed Bombay, (London), Hull ton, Mar|Apl. sellers £11-6-3.

LINSEED OILS.
London, Mar. 3.
Linseed, Oil naked London, per cwt., Mar. sellers 18|10-1|2.
Linseed, Oil naked London, per cwt., May|Aug. sellers 19|3.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Mar. 3.
Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Mar|Apl. sellers 18|6.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Mar. sellers 18|6.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Mar|Apl. sellers 21|9.

AMERINCAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Mar. 3.

May, 1934	12.17
July, 1934	12.29
October, 1934	12.43
December, 1934	12.54
January, 1935	12.63
Spot	12.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Mar. 3.

March, 1934	11.99
May, 1934	12.15
Spot	12.16

New York 10-55 a.m. and Noon call closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Mar. 3.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Days' Exports to the Continent	16,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 3.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
March, 1934	6.40	6.39
April, 1934		6.38
May, 1934	6.38	6.37
June, 1934		6.35
July, 1934		6.34
August, 1934		6.33
September, 1934		6.32
October, 1934		6.31
November, 1934		6.31
December, 1934		6.32
January, 1935		6.32
February, 1935		6.32
March, 1935		6.33
Middling Spot		6.71

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
SAKELLARIDIS:—
Liverpool, Mar. 3.

March, 1934	8.97
May, 1934	8.90
July, 1934	8.88
October, 1934	8.60
November, 1934	8.61
December, 1934	8.57
F.G.F. Spot	9.17

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 3.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	4.96
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.11
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.26
OOMRA:	
Good, (No. 1 Staple)	5.14
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.29
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.44
BENGAL:	
Good	3.87
Fine	3.97
Superfine	4.07
SCINDE:	
Good	3.97
Fine	4.07
Superfine	4.17

LONDON SILVER.
London, Mar. 3.
Silver:—Market quiet. Quietly steady.

Spot	20-1|2
Forward	20-9|16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Mar. 3.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-16-10-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Mar. 3.
Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0-15|16 per cent. to 1 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 1 per cent. to 1-1|16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan, 0-3|4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' market Loan, 0-3|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Mar. 3.
T. T. London on:—

Berlin	12.30
Amsterdam	7.54-3|4
Brussels	21.81
Madrid	37.34
Milan	59.15
Berne	15.77
Paris	77.21
Praguem	122.25
New York Closing Cross Rate	5.07-7|8

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Mar. 3.
Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., sellers 5-1|32.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Mar. 3.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—
C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., Mar|Apl. nominal 6|10-1|2.
C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., Mar|Apl. sellers 6|7-1|2.
C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., Mar|Apl. sellers 6|7-1|2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, Mar. 3.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot, 10-3|8.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Mar. 2.

	Season to date.	This week	Season Corresponding. 1932-33	Week 1933	Bales.
Total in sight (excluding linters)	10,033	108	10,894	148	
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	3,743	115	3,596	100	,,
Exports from U. S. Ports.	5,655	161	5,735	153	,,
Of which to Japan	1,342	34	1,223	38	,,
Of which to China	205	8	206	6	,,
Of which to Great Britain	986	49	1,003	31	,,
Of which to Germany	1,007	21	1,268	21	,,
Stock at New York	—	84	—	199	,,
Stock at U. S Ports	—	3,367	—	4,585	,,
Stock at U. S Interior Towns,	—	1,798	—	2,978	,,
World's Visible Supply	—	10,130	—	11,624	,,
Of which American cotton	—	7,879	—	9,243	,,
Forwarded to world's mills, (excluding linters)	8,707	327	8,456	274	,,
Receipts at U. S. Ports.	6,484	73	7,256	105	,,

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

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ENDOWMENT
Rs. 21
PER 1,000
PER ANNUM

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Albert's Challenge To Kaiser's Forces

Exemplary Fortitude Of Belgian King Extolled By European Monarchs

(By S. P. K.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

(By Air Mail).

Albert Leopold Clement Marie Meinrad, third King of the Belgians, whose death in a mountaineering accident was announced on February 17 last was born at Brussels on April 8, 1875. He was the second son of Philip Count of Flanders, younger brother of Leopold II. As Leopold II's only legitimate son died in 1869, and as the Count of Flanders was early afflicted with an incurable deafness, the late King Albert ascended the throne in December 1909 which had been brought into great disrepute by his predecessor, who lived a life of gaiety. In Leopold II.'s reign all that that mattered was that Brussels had beaten Paris in the arts of gaieties and opportunities for fast life. Family quarrels in the King's household were featured in the press every now and again. On his death his successor Albert, earnest, stern and a man of high moral principles did not conceal the fact that one of his chief tasks was to purify the atmosphere of his Court and the capital of the country.

TWO TROUBLES TIDED OVER.

King Albert had one internal trouble namely the sharp dissensions between the two sections of the Belgian population, those of the Flemish stock and those of the French. He reconciled both by his personal tact of addressing each section of the population in their own language and mixing with the people freely. He had one external trouble, namely the horrible tales of atrocities in the Belgian Congo during his uncle's regime. No doubt the tales of these atrocities were considerably exaggerated in Great Britain due to political jealousies and economic rivalries. At one time, King Leopold was supposed to be working hand in hand with the German Kaiser for the extension of Colonies in Africa as against the progress of the British. There was also some rivalry between merchants trading in Africa and in Great Britain. The stunt of the "King's atrocities" had originated from these causes more than anything else. However there can be no smoke without fire, and there were examples of wanton cruelty on the part of the Belgian officials in the African colonies when their gay monarch in Europe hardly cared to know what was happening in his distant territory. King Albert did both. He so modified his Colonial policy as no longer to appear anti-British and pro-German, and he sent special officers to Congo who could be relied upon to carry out his imperial administration on more tactful lines.

KAISER'S PERSONAL FRIEND.

The German Kaiser was feeling restless at the success and the spirit of independence shown by the young King of the Belgians. The Kaiser did his utmost to befriend the new King, to extol his great social virtues and his democratic instincts. For a time the two became close personal friends. The friendship soon extended to military co-operation. The crux of the essence was of getting contracts for German guns with which important fortifications, like Namur and Liege, were to be mounted. The French and the British were also making secret approaches to King Albert and indeed both sides were no less anxious to march their armies through Belgium against Germany than what Germany was. However, King Albert preferred to hold aloof from any intriguing commitments and he further preferred to keep the Treaty of Neutrality of Belgium as a real issue. He was in fact anxious that his little country should not be overrun in the inevitable war between German, France and Great Britain. However, every military strategist saw that neutrality of Belgium would be a myth and a strategical impossibility. King Albert and his military chiefs also realised this.

HOW HE FACED GERMANY.

Then came 1914. The Kaiser had intensified the allurements of his personal friendship with the King of the Belgians. His military experts had thought that if the German armies poured down through Belgium without notice like a torrential flood and if the Belgian people, partly through helplessness and partly through personal regards for the Kaiser, would offer no resistance. There was a considerable pro-German corruption in the military ranks of Belgian. Thus came a moment when indeed within a few minutes King Albert had to think for himself personally and to make up a decision which involved the risk of his country being conquered and swallowed up by the most ruthless and strongest army of Europe.

NO QUARTER TO EXPEDIENCY.

He declined all advice to the contrary, he gave no place to consideration of expediency and tact and stood resolute on the moral ground of his country's neutrality. This new King of a small State sent preemptory orders to the formidable armies of Germany to turn back. On being refused, he mobilised his own small army, and incredible as it seemed he went forth into battle against a powerful foe before British or French armies could rush to his aid. That Belgium was not crushed and annihilated was almost a miracle in the first two weeks of the War and afterwards it was exemplary fortitude and resoluteness of her people led every inch and inspired every moment by her romantic King. France and Britain could never forget that if this desperate move was not taken in the early days of August 1914 by King Albert in his own person, Belgium would have been a benevolent neutral towards Germany if not an active Ally. She could not have been blamed for the forceful invasion by the Germans.

IDOL OF PEOPLE.

The whole northern and western course of France would have been so occupied that long-ranged German guns would have bombarded London directly from Calais and the English Channel would have been barred to the British Fleet. The whole Western history would have been different and possibly the War would have ended much more quickly. Had Germany reached Calais and Havre the Italian King would have also faithfully adhered to his written Treaty with Germany and Austria and would never have dared to go over to the Allies. After the War, King Albert displayed the same characteristics, namely, simplicity of personal manner, determination and quick resolutions in times of difficulty and extreme resourcefulness, with courage in acting to his conviction. He became the idol of all sections of his people and he remained the only monarch in Europe who as really respected and admired as a person throughout Europe.

"FAITHFUL ALLY."

With the disarming of Germany for the time being the strategic importance of Belgium is no longer what it used to be in the pre-War days, and, therefore, King Albert had no great part to play in the Disarmament Conference other than that of continuing to be the faithful Ally and supporter of France against any rearmament of Germany. In financial matters, after the War, Belgium had been treated with considerable meanness by the Allies who secured their victory through the sacrifice and destruction of that country. However, there too King Albert, through his personal influence, got some of the extreme acts of injustices modified considerably. With the passing of King Albert a good deal of the great War's current events have

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SPARE PARTS FOR DOCTORS!

Russian doctors, it is reported, have invented a "mechanical heart" which functioned successfully whilst a patient's defective organ was removed for treatment. If it be true (and in these days who will dare to doubt it?), it looks suspiciously like the Dawn of yet another New Era, observes a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." It has long been recognised that the protracted business of being ill and getting well again is a shocking waste of time, which cannot be allowed to go on much longer. All that will be changed.

After the heart the construction of other artificial organs, perhaps even brains of moderate power, should present little difficulty. We shall then be able to introduce into our Halls of Healing the slick efficiency of a well-conducted garage. There will be proper publicity, of course.

The X-Service Infirmary for Overhauls!

Every type of spare part in stock.

Let us tune up your heart. We guarantee 50 per cent. increase in affection. No waiting.

Nor will that be the end of it. The medical mechanics will not be satisfied with a mere makeshift job; they are sure to set about showing poor old Mother Nature just how it ought to be done. Patients will start saying, "Look here, I shouldn't bother anymore about my old stomach. This one works ever so much better. That Overload Warning Device is a priceless boon. How much . . .?" Others will tell their less fortunate friends: "Yes, I'm having the latest Binks and Bothermore cerebellum fitted next week. Nothing to touch it for performance."

And how splendid if the experts design an aluminium appendix that actually does something apart from contracting appendicitis!

—A. P.

HOW TO AVOID UNEMPLOYMENT

(Continued from Pape 1).

ed for getting information and for helping in getting employment."

In the course of his speech the mover said that the spread of unemployment in the country was due to the spread of Capitalism. The atmosphere created by it were mainly responsible for the workers not getting employment although they were ready to do work. Out of about 80 mills, about 30 had been closed down, and it was not due to lack of workers to run it. It was due to Trade Depression, which had been created by the Capitalists themselves.

Mr. Khadgiker, in seconding the resolution, said that every individual born on the face of the world had a right to live, and India had enough of food and clothing to provide for all the Indians. It was deplorable that though the poor were ready to work for their food and clothing, they are denied employment.

Mr. V. H. Joshi supported the mover.

Miss Maniben Kara, in the course of her speech, said that the producers of the wealth of the country were the workers. Though it was the worker and peasant who was responsible for the prosperity of the land, yet he was compelled to sleep on the footpath, and was denied even employment. This state of things could not go on for long. She appealed to the workers to capture the machinery of Government of the country and make it the Government of the people, as that alone would solve the problem of unemployment.

NO MORE STARVING

Mr. Randive, speaking next, said that the workers had assembled on the Chaupatty sands openly to declare that they were no more prepared to starve and sleep on the footpaths. Processions, big meetings and passing of resolutions were not at all going to move the capitalists; the only thing that would make them open their eyes and take notice would be strong agitation in the cause of the unemployed.

Moulana Hasrat Mohini said that there was no other way of solving the problem of unemployment than of striving for a Workers' and Peasants' Government for India. If a Sociolistic State were to be established in the country, then there would be no unemployment at all in India. The speaker referred to Russia, and said that in that country there was a rule that no individual who did not work would get a vote more than that he was not considered to be a man at all.

Mr. Ali Bahadburkhan of the Congress Socialist Party, in the course of his speech said unemployment was a disease which was existent not only in India but in many other countries.

It was strange to see workers demanding bread or work. On the contrary, it was the duty of the Government, if it was Government of the people, to ask people to work. Long speeches were being delivered in the Assembly and Councils, and the members declared from the house-tops that they were doing something for the unemployed. The speaker warned his audience that all that was an eyewash. He wanted them to tell their representatives in the Councils and Assembly that this sort of eyewash could not go on for ever.

Messrs. R. S. Nimbker, G. L. Khandalker, Kharkanis, A. N. Sheti and Lalji Pendse also spoke.

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' DAY

Congress Socialists' Participation

A feature of the observance of the Unemployed Workers' Day in Bombay was the appearance on the scene of the Congress Socialist Group which has just been formed. On Sunday morning thousands of leaflets in Marathi were distributed by the members of the group in Labour areas in Girgaum. The leaflets explained the objects of the group and supported the demands of the workers for work or maintenance by the State. In the evening Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan spoke on behalf of the group at the mass meeting at Chowpatty.

SUPPORT TO SHOLAPUR STRIKERS.

The group has also passed the following resolution:—

"The Congress Socialist Group extends its support to the textile workers of Sholapur in their heroic struggle against the offensive of the millowners and the attack on their living standards and condemns the action of the Government in gagging their leaders and banning their demonstrations."

MEETING AT LAL BAUG

Speeches By Leaders: Capitalism Condemned

At the Lal Baug Maidan, the various processions converged with resounding Labour cries, and a well-attended meeting was held there, with Mr. Kandalkar in the chair.

60,000 STARVING & SUFFERING.

Mr. Kandalkar, in his speech, said that 60,000 workers in the textile industry in the single city of Bombay were in the wilderness starving, and suffering unimaginable miseries. Nor were they allowed to have any shelter owing to their utter inability to pay their rents.

He felt sure that the liquidation of the prosperity of such a large and important part of Bombay's industrial population, not to speak of equally staggering figures of unemployed in other industries, cannot but have its disastrous consequence on the city's growth.

ORGANISE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Gaikward suggested the immediate organisation of an association, which, he hoped, would include also the begging middle class unemployed, whose pride did not allow them to consider themselves as "workers" if only literate workers—for agitation for "Work or Bread," on an All-India basis.

Mr. Randive asked the pinched worker on the job also to join the agitation on behalf of the unemployed, especially as at any time he might be thrown out as "not wanted" in the progressing schemes of rationalisation and mechanisation of Industries.

PROCESSION FORMED.

The meeting then dispersed and a procession was formed with big red placards prominently displayed in the front. Among the inscriptions that stood out prominently were the demand: "Work or Bread," "Down with unemployment," "Down with Capitalism," "Down with Wage-Cut," "Workers of World, Unite," "Long Live Communist Internationale," and the processionists themselves kept up periodic cries of "Inquilab Zindabad," "Work or Bread," and so on. Utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Beginning with a small one the procession gathered adherents along the march from Lal Baug to Chowpatty, where a well-attended meeting was held presided over by Mr. Jhabwalla.

Meeting At Parel Maidan

At the maidan opposite Parel Railway Station earlier in the evening a meeting was held with Mr. Jhabvalla in the chair. Messrs. Tulmiram Chaudhry, Pathak, and others addressed the gatherinag.

Mr. Chaudhary, in a vehement speech, pointed out that unemployment was the inevitable consequence of Capitalism and that unless it was abolished the former could not be eradicated. It was a vain hope that unemployment could be checked when mechanisation and rationalisation were displacing whole hordes of human beings almost in no time. It was only invention and capital that limited the progress of this continuous displacement. The speaker urged the unemployed, therefore, not to put faith in the matter-of-fact Capitalists recognising the rights of workers for a living wage, which could not be ensured except on the basis of agitation and organisation,—and continuously at that.

EFFECT OF AGITATION.

Mr. Pathak said that the benefits that the workers in other countries, as England, America and France, were enjoying were the result of agitation for a long term of years, and that unless the Indian workers organised themselves for the fight, they could not hope to regain their living.

Dongri Maidan Meeting

Yet another meeting was held at Dongri Maidan in which Dr. Shetty presided. Miss Mani Ben Kara spoke. After the meeting the audience formed themselves into a procession that wended its way towards Chowpatty, the central place of meeting of all the processions.

BENGAL AND ASSAM WOMEN TO RALLY

Conference For Protection Against Crimes Will Be Held Shortly

The following statement has been issued by the general secretary of the Bengal and Assam Provincial Women Protection Conference, Calcutta:

As crimes against women in Bengal have grown to an alarming extent, it has become necessary to co-ordinate the attempts of the various Associations fighting against such crimes. It was unanimously resolved by the Special General meeting of workers of "Matrisadan" and other Associations of Calcutta on Jan. 22 that in view of the unrepresentative nature of the "All Bengal Women Protection Conference" held at the Rishikesh Park on Jan. 20 and in view of the very poor attendance of the delegates it has been diceded to hold a women protection conference under the name of "Bengal and Assam Provincial Women Protection Conference" as soon as passible. The date and place will be notified shortly. By this arrangement it is expected that all the organizations which have been started all over Bengal and Assam for prevention of abduction, rescue and protection of women will be able to take part through their delegates and give an united stand.

With this end in view a strong Reception Committee consisting of prominent workers of different women protection organisations has been started with powers to co-opt other members.

APPEAL FOR DELIGATES.

All organizations for protection of women, all Mahila Samities, all social organizations and all other organizations of the same nature all over Bengal and Assam are reminded of the gravity of the situation and requested to send the names of the delegates with a delegation fee of rupee one together with the resolutions intending to be moved in the open session of the conference for consideration of the "Subject Committee."

Fee for Reception Committe membership has been fixed at Rs. 2. All remittance etc. should be sent to the Trasurer, Dr. K. L. Mukerjee. Accomodations for moffusil delegates are being made.

150,000 ROTARIANS IN WORLD

Mr. Robertson-Taylor On Spread Of Movement

LAHORE, March 2.

A collection of maps of the world, divided into geographical areas, with a coloured-headed push pin stuck into them for each rotary club was one of the methods in which the international rotary headquarters at Chicago kept count of the spread of the movement, according to Mr. W. Robertson-Taylor, who, on return from a tour of Canada, America and the Continent, addressed the installation meeting of the Lahore Rotary Club to-day on the International aspect of Rotary, Mr. Robertson-Taylor pointed out that there were 3,621 Rotary Clubs in July, 1933, and said: "You can imagine how these multi-coloured maps (at headquarters) impress one with the extent o our organisation, the membership of which to-day must be in the neighbourhood of 150,000."

FLAGS OF 112 COUNTRIES.

Mr. Robertson-Taylor added that another striking manifestation of the International character of Rotary was the display at the headquarters of national flags representing the 112 different countries and States that had come within the movement. Every country, with the single exception of Russia, was represented, and it was a very striking spectacle.

Mr. Robertson-Taylor also referred to the visiting Rotarians' Register kept at the International Headquarters, which contained the name of visiting Rotarians from all parts of the world, and demonstrate the world-encircling activities of the movement, and also to the staff of the headquarters on which many nationalities were represented and which had a truly international character.

Following Mr. Robertson-Taylor's address, Col. F. A. Barker installed, Mr. G. T. Hamilton Harding, C.I.E., I.P., Senior Superintendent of Police Lahore, as the President of the Club for the ensuing year. The following Installations were then made: Mr. H. W. Hogg, O.B.E., as Vice-President; Mr. H. J. Rustomji, Bar-at-Law, as Honorary Secretary and Mr. Inder Singh as Treasurer. The following were installed as Board of Directors:—Mr. C. C. Garbett, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, Mr. Chalk, Mr. Chawla, Mr. Gilbert and Dr. Vishwa Nath.

Several members paid tribute to Col. F. A. Barker for the efficient manner in which he had discharged his onerous duties as President.

—A. P.

MUST WE HAVE FORCE BEHIND PEACE?

(Continued from page 4.)

national duty all but disappeared, and with it the League went into eclipse.

It is because I believe that the economic facts are fundamental that I am sceptical towards Philip Baker's plan for "revitalising the League." He and his school seem to ignore the economic causes that make history. They forget, moreover, the change that has come over the political face of Europe. The plan is to appeal to "the vast spiritual forces of a slowly-awakening mankind," and to "bring into partnership the common people of every land". That is the attitude that will condemn us to futility.

Deaf or Helpless?

Precisely where will you find these spiritual forces free to act, and how across the dictatorships and the censorships that hold three-fourths of Europe in their grip, will you appeal to them? Just how will you bring into partnership "the common people" of Nazi Germany, of Fascist Italy, or of Pilsudski's Poland? They cannot hear one word that you would address to them, unless it suits their dictators that they should hear it, nor if they could hear it, can they make even the feeblest movement to second you.

This picture of a League based on democracy is nothing to-day but a reminiscent myth. To say that "war can be abolished by the collective determination of the peoples" is to repeat all the self-deceptions of nineteenth-century Liberalism. That was always false, for the people in a capitalist society is never sovereign.

Democracy, where property rules, is a contradiction in terms. For this illusion there was some excuse in the age of Liberalism. To hug it after most of Europe and all Asia has discarded even this nominal democracy is inexcusable.

Let us consider rather more closely this plan of restoring the authority of the League. To me it seems that this Genevan school of thought dwells in abstractions. It talks of the League as though the present institution, minus the U. S. A., Russia, Germany, and Japan, were still a world—society. The shrinkage of its membership has changed its character. It is now a mere alliance of the Versailles victors, dominated by the British Empire and France (with Italy half in and half out, and wholly convinced that it is "absurdity"), it can function effectively only to maintain the Versailles balance of power.

Thin Disguise?

"Collective security" is a great principle to which we all bow. But in these conditions, in this shrunken League, it will mean primarily the security of these two Great Powers with the continental satellites of France. Its writ does not run in Asia or (witness the Chaco affair) in America. I grant that you might make it effective in Western and Central Europe through the present League, but it would then be a mere disguise, and a very thin disguise for an Anglo-French alliance.

That, then, is your Socialist foreign policy. It rejects, as Philip Baker does, the proposal of an alliance with Russia. It is content with a system of "pooled security" that will defend Pilsudski and Dollfuss, but leaves out in the cold the only established Socialist Government in the world.

"Pooled security" is a true but difficult ideal. I do not believe that it can be realised adequately in a world given over to capitalist-nationalist self-sufficiency, nor do I think that Fascist-militarist Powers, like Germany, Italy, and Japan, can ever be brought within it. If you reject the idea of a Socialist Federation (with the U. S. S. R. as our chief partner) you are thrown back on the plan of an Air Force run by the present League. It would be predominantly a Franco-British Force, swollen by the continental allies of France, and its only conceivable purpose would be to maintain the Versailles Treaty intact.

The chief difference, however, between the views of the Genevan school and what I take to be Socialism is revealed in an aside of Philip Baker's. I ranked high among the purposes of a Labour foreign policy the socialisation of the non-self-governing Empire. He objects that this has nothing to do with foreign policy.

Frontier Favours.

It is perhaps an idiosyncrasy of mine, but I happen to think, and have always thought, that it is central in any Socialist policy of peace. I think that capitalist Empires arm chiefly or wholly for economic ends. I believe that it was the struggle for closed spheres of economic expansion overseas that led up to the Great War. I believe that the refusal of the capitalist Great Powers to disarm to-day is prompted by the same belief that armed power means economic opportunity for the propertied class. The shrinkage of international trading and lending in the contemporary world has made exclusive operations under the flag and within the shelter of the national fleet and Air Force more than ever essential.

Ottawa means logically greater armaments. Holding these views. I am bound also to think that so long as the capitalist exploitation of the colonies and of India continues we shall get neither disarmament, nor peace. To put the case briefly and perhaps crudely, I believe that our overwhelming Navy and our Air Force capable of bombing "in outlying regions" are necessary so long as these outlying regions are regarded primarily as the City's exclusive field of investment. It seems to me, therefore, that if we can socialise trade and finance in the subject Empire we shall have taken the first mighty step towards disarmament and peace.

I distrust the Genevan shortcut of an omnipotent Air Force. Your League, all powerful to coerce, would still be impotent to revise, to reform, or to organise our economic life. The economic causes of war would remain untouched, and countless millions of men, though war was forbidden would still live under the naked rule of force.

Because I believe that only the triumph of Socialism can end Imperialism, I propose as our chief means to a creative peace, a federation of Socialist States, which will work, as a mainly capitalist and partly Fascist League cannot, for a new economic basis of international relations.

Philip Baker asks if this Socialist Federation would work within the League or outside it. Preferably within it. But that involves a change in the League itself that will restore its world-wide character. At least, Russia and the United States must enter it. That means that it must cease to be the custodian and executant of the Versailles Peace, which America, at least, will never underwrite. By clinging to the letters of the Covenant —a dead letter at that—you exclude her for ever. It would be wiser to substitute for it the Kellogg Pact. I repeat that such a League cannot bring peace in any creative sense, since it leaves sovereignty intact and Imperialism rampant. But it may, by day-to-day expedients, stave off some wars.

The first step to peace is to realise that it means something more than the prohibition of formal war. It can come, in any true sense, only from a worthy social and economic organisation. For a peace won by mere coercion I can feel no enthusiasm. And apparently, though Philip Baker appeals to moral forces, it is really in bombing 'planes that he puts his trust.—"New Clarion."

GLADSTONE'S VOICE RECORD

There is some obscurity (writes a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian' about the gramophone record of Gladstone's voice which, it is said, is now to be reproduced for the benefit of a generation that never heard the Liberal statesman speak. One indubitable fact is that it was not a speech that was recorded but a message from Gladstone through Edison to the Liberals of America. Edison's strange and magical instrument was then known as the phonograph, and Gladstone—intellectually interested in everything new—had promised the American inventor's European representative that he would make a record.

Lord Morley does not mention the incident, but, according to one account, it took place in 1890 and Gladstone, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, drove up in a brougham to Edison House and delivered his message.

It is here that the obscurity begins, for other witnesses say the message was read by a member of Edison's staff who did his best to imitate the grand sonorousness of Gladstone's voice. That seems a doubtful story, and as there are several claimants to the distinction of having been the reader of the message their claims may be said to cancel each other out.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1934

Sjt. Bajaj To Tour Affected Areas

But No Intention To Abandon Berar Swadeshi Propaganda Tour

PATNA, March 4.
(From Dr. N. S. HARDIKAR).

Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj arrived here last night from Benares and left to-day for Muzaffarpore. He will proceed to Darbhanga with Babu Rajendraprasad and tour the affected areas till the 10th studying the situation.

Sjt. Bajaj had no intention of abandoning Swadeshi propaganda in Berar and Central Provinces. But due to Pt. Jawaharlal's conviction, he felt the necessity of coming and rendering Babu Rajendra Prasad and his Committee his personal services.

Jamnalalji intends returning to Wardha on the 20th unless Gandhiji and Babu Rajendra Prasad need him further and urge his stay cancelling Berar tour.

CENTRE PARTY AND WHITE PAPER

To Raise Debate In Assembly Next Week By Cut Motion

NEW DELHI, March 3.

The Centre Party of the Assembly through its leader Raja Bahadur Krishnamacheri to-day tabled a cut motion under the head "Executive Council to discuss the necessity of expediting the reforms."

It will not deal with agriculture as was originally planned. This discussion of constitutional reforms next week will, therefore, enable the Assembly to express itself on the White Paper proposals in general and obviate the necessity for a separate debate for which Sir Hari Singh Gour and Sir Abdur Rahim were pressing on Government for a day.

NO AGREED RESOLUTION

It is understood that the Independents among themselves were not quite agreed on the language of the resolution, relating to the White Paper proposals and the Aga Khan Memorandum, while the Opposition was threatened from Democrats. The idea of moving an agreed resolution in order to support the Joint Select Committee Memorandum is thus practically given up and the Centre Party will have the honour of raising question on reforms in general form by a cut motion in connection with the budget.

Sir Leslie Hudson himself announced to-day that the European Group would initiate the discussion next week on "Planned economy." The Independents will stick to army expenditure and the Democrats to Federal Finance while the Nationalists to Indianisation.—A. P.

KASHMIR REPORTS DENIED

SIALKOT, March 4.

The Kashmir Government have issued the following communique:

A telegram has been sent by the Moslem Association of Jammu to all vernacular newspapers in Lahore and other news agencies in which, after describing incorrectly the arrests that have been made at Jammu, it has been stated that Jammu observed a complete hartal to-day; that a big procession marched through the city and that great sensation prevails and more developments are expected.

The actual facts are that a partial hartal of Moslem shops took place for two hours only and a procession of not more than 300 persons was taken out this morning. A small procession of boys was taken out this afternoon.—A. P.

PORT TRUST TROUNCED

N. W. Rly Win In Semi Final Of A. I. Hockey Challenge Shield Tournment

(From Our Correspondent).
KARACHI, March 13.

Before a record crowd of spectators, the North-western Railway Divisional met Karachi Port Trust in the semi-final of the All-India Charlotte Cabral Hockey Challenge Shield tournament played on the St. Patricks Hockey ground, Karachi this evening and ran out winners by odd goal in three.

The Railway were first to break away and kept up pressure until they succeeded in drawing first blood before the game was 10 minutes old through E. F. Franklin their centre-forward. Encouraged by their success the forwards continued exhilarating Hockey especially Tellis Pereira and Franklin and soon enhanced their score through Tellis off penalty corner.

On changing over the Railway continued to have better of the exchanges but could not penetrate the stuborn defence put up by Saduram and Jackonsolves.

The Port Trust were unlucky to score during the earlier stages of the game, but were soon rewarded when Agbaskhan scored their only goal in eight minutes time.

The Port Trust could not obtain the equaliser.

GUJARKHAN ELECTIONS ECHO

Several Prominant Persons Bound Over

RAWALPINDI, MArch 3.

The Additional District Magistrate, Rawalpindi, has disposed of the "Security proceedings case" pending in his court against several prominent persons of Gujarkhan under section 107 Cr. P. C. which was an upshot of the general elections of Gujarkhana town committee.

It is stated that a fight took place between two opposing factions on the occasion of the last elections. The accused, some of whom are members of the town committee, were challaned under section 107 for committing breach of peace.

The Magistrate ordered all the accused including S. S. Avtar Singh son of S. B. Sunder Singh and S. Narain Singh to be bound over for one year or in default to undergo one year's simple imprisonment.

Appeals against this decision are going to be preferred with the Deputy Commissioner.—(United Press).

MENINGITIS IN AHMEDABAD

Schools And Theatres Advised To Be Closed

AHMEDABAD, March 4.

A conference was convened by the Collector yesterday to consider the steps to be taken in connection with the outbreak of of meningitis in the city.

The Civil Surgeon has advised the closing of schools, cinemas and theatres. The Collector has accordingly addressed a letter to the proprietors of cinemas asking them to close the cinemas for 14 days.

The President of the Municipality has asked for the building of the Gujarat National University, which is in the possession of Government, for the purpose of admitting the increasing number of meningitis cases, if they could not be accommodated in the Municipal Vadilal Hospital.

The Collector has promised to consider the matter.

A suggestion has also been made to close the fair which is held in the city every Friday.—A. P.

RESCUED ALIVE FROM WELL

Father And His Two Daughters Escape With Minor Injuries

LUDHIANA, March 3.

It is reported that a young girl while playing near a well located in Himak Mandi fell into it yesterday.

The father of the girl who happened to be nearby saw this unfortunate incident. In a fit of frenzy he totally forgot that he was holding another child in his lap and jumped into the well along with that child. Luckily the people around saw all this and forthwith came to their rescue.

All three of them, the father and his two daughters, were brought out alive with only minor injuries.—(United Press).

'PINDI CANTONMENT BOARD ELECTIONS

RAWALPINDI, Mar. 3.

Two election petitions have been filed here by the unsuccessful candidates in the local Cantonment Board elections.

In the seven wards, Mr. Mohd. Raffi was declared unopposed. All other seats were captured by Hindu young men, the election being on the joint electorate.

Seth Tyabji and Mr. Jan Mohd. Barrister have filed election petitions against the election of Lalla Dinanath Talwar and Mr. Sri Krishen Aggarwal, Pleader, respectively.—(United Press).

RAJARAM COLLEGE FEES ENHANCED

But More Scholarships Will Be Awarded Says Prime Minister

KOLHAPUR, March 4.

While addressing students on the occasion of the prize distribution to the winners of the College Sports, Rao Saheb D. A. Surve, the Prime Minister of Kolhapur made an announcement that the fees in the Rajaram College will be enhanced, but he remarked, that despite the enhanced rates of fees a grant of Rs. 5,000 annually will be made for the purpose of awarding a larger number of scholarships than heretofore.

He further said that, the students will be given a suitable site for their play ground.—(United Press).

ANEY IN POONA

POONA, March 3.

Sreejut M. S. Aney arrived here this evening. He will stay 3 days. This stay is, of course,, not in connection with any political purpose.—United Press.

KANU GANDHI GETS 9 MONTHS

Refuses To Furnish Security To Ahmedabad Magistrate

AHMEDABAD, March, 3

Kanu Gandhi, grand nephew of Mahatma Gandhi and Amratlal Nanavati, who were arrested along with Kaka Kalelkar, while marching to Ras village and tried under section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code on a charge of having no ostensible means if livelihood were ordered by the City Magistrate to-day to furnish a security of Rs. 250 each to be of good behaviour for 9 months.

As they refused to do so, they were sentenced to 9 months rigorous imprisonment each. A. P.

JAILED UNDER PRESS ACT

AHMEDABAD, March 3.

Hariprasad, who was arrested with several copies of alleged Communist bulletin and was tried under section 180 of the Press Emergency Powers Act, was sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default to six weeks futher imprisonment.—A. P.

AFGHANISTAN'S FRONTIER DEFENCES

Reconstruction And Repairs In Eastern Province

PESHAWAR, Mar. 3.

The construction of the Jalalabad Cantonment, which was burnt during the revolution, raising of new cantonments at Kamaki, Khyber Dakka, Wazari Khugiani and Chachgari and new posts in Sarkenri and the repair of old ones in the Eastern Province, are among the reported improvements effected by Sardar Mohd. Daud Khan, Governor of the Eastern Province of Afghanistan, the object being to protect the roads and ways near the Frontiers. The tribal Jirgas also arranged from time to time to check murders and other crimes and to cement friendly relations between the various tribes.—A. P.

HIDE MERCHANTS' PROTEST

MADRAS, March 3.

The Honorary Secretary of the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants Association has telegraphed to the Finance and Commerce Departments of the Government of India protesting against the proposal for abolishing the present export duty on raw hides and strongly urging the retention and increase of duty in the economic interests of the country.—A. P.

AMERICAN TOURISTS IN LUXURY BOAT

MADRAS, March 3

"Resolute" a German luxury steamer, arrived in Madras Harbour to-day with a party of 237 tourists, majority of whom are Americans.—A.P.

'QUAKE SHOCK RECORDED AGAIN

POONA, March 4.

The weather has been generally dry over the country. The western disturbance is causing a cloud in North-West India.

Forecast:—Rainfall will extend into Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier province. A few falls of rain may also occur in Kashmir and the adjoining hills of the Punjab.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intenisity at its origin about 1,400 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 9-41 p.m., Indian Standard Time, on Saturday, March 3.—A.P.

"PREPARED FOR WORST"

Ahmedabad Labour Answers Millowners Wage-Cut Move

AHMEDABAD, March 4.

A meeting of the joint board of representatives of the Textile Labour Association held last night passed a resolution protesting against the resolution passed by the Millowners Association appointing a dictatorial committee in connection with the wage cut move.

The resolution stated that the Millowners' resolution did grave injustice to Labour and imperilled the peace of the industry. The Labour Association evinced manifest keenness to safeguard and improve the textile industry and adopted in accordance with the advice of Gandhiji a uniform policy of unreserved acceptance of arbitration in all industrial disputes.

The resolution further stated that the Millowners Association was not unaware of the continued observance of industrial peace by Labour, in spite of provocation caused by the unreasonable delay in giving justice. The resolution appealed to the entire working class to be prepared to undergo any amount of hardships in case their best endeavours failed to avert the calamity.—A.P.

BUS DASHES AGAINST TREE

13 Passengers Seriously Injured

SATNA (C. P.) Mar.4

A serious motor accident is reported to have occurred on the Satna-Rewa road, about 28 miles from Satna, resulting in serious injuries to about 13 passengers.

It appears that while a bus was carrying its full complement of passengers for Rewa, the driver suddenly lost control, and the brakes not acting, the bus dashed against a tree.—(United Press).

Country Boat Founders In Sea With Cargo

RATNAGIRI, March 3.

A country craft loaded with Hirda, betels, etc., going from Vengurla to Bombay is reported to have foundered in the heavy seas between Vengurla and Malvan. No loss of life occurred though the ship and its cargo were totally lost.

A gale is blowing and a dense fog lay on land and sea throughout the day.—A. P.

JAYAKAR'S PLEA TO GOVT.

POONA, March 3.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar speaking at a gathering of the Deccan College exhorted the Government not to close the old institution before 3 years whereafter the responsible Ministers would not close it.—United Press.

First Kashmir Rajput Widow Remarriage

SRINAGAR, March 3

Perhaps for the first time in the history of the Rajputs of Jammu and Kashmi State a widow was remarried. The marriage ceremony took place in the presence of respectable members of the community.

One Harain Singh performed the ceremony known as "chadarsudozi" with the widow of his deceased elder brother. The widow is in her teens and has no issue.

Among those present at the ceremony were Pt Diwan Chand Secretary, Sanatan Dharan Pratop Sahha, Mr. R. P. Sharma ex-Secretary and Thakur Ajit Singh, sub-Inspector of Police.—(United Press).

Burma Council Meets Under Police Guard

Demand For Inquiry Into Causes Of Rebellion

CUT MOTION TO CENSURE GOVT. REPORT PASSED

RANGOON, Mar. 3.

A few hours before the Burma Legislative Council resumed its session to-day, a crowd of Burmese Shipping Labour assembled at Sparks Street to take out a procession with a view to demonstrating in favour of U. Saw's cut motion under the item of Home Member's demand.

The motion asked to raise the 50 to 50 basis to the cent per cent basis in the Burmese Shipping labour.

Permission for the procession was refused and to prevent any disturbance, the police were stationed outside the Council Chamber and at the entrance of Secretariat offices.

Leaflets demanding hundred per cent Burmese dock labourers were distributed to the M.L.C.'s

Only a few minutes were left for the Council to be adjourned for the day, when U.Saw's motion was taken up. The mover proposed, as a protest, to throw out the total demand for Rs. 43,600 instead of reducing it by Rs. 100. The motion was lost.

ECHOES OF REBELLION.

The last Burma rebellion was recalled to-day by another cut motion of Rs. 100 moved earlier by the same member urging the appointment of a Non-official Committee under the chairmanship of a High Court Judge to inquire into the real causes of the last rebellion as also the alleged excesses committed by the police military and other forces. The motion was carried by 38 votes to 20.

ECONOMIC DISTRESS.

U. Saw, in the course of his speech, observed that the rebellion had originated from economic distress and criticised the Government report just published. He described the report as one-sided and said that it gave the impression that the cause of the rebellion was political.

"UNNECESSARY"

The Chief Secretary explained that the report's view in the matter was correct and pointed out that it was based on judicial findings and further inquiry was, therefore, unnecessary, and fruitless. He said that the purpose of the motion was to embarrass the Government.

He added that a similar motion had been put before the Council last year.

PROSCRIBED PAMPHLET.

In the course of the mover's speech and the Chief Secretary's reply references were made by both to the mover's proscribed pamphlet on the rebellion. The Chief Secretary criticised the pamphlet.

The Home Member endorsed the Chief Secretary's view that the inquiry was needless.

The motion was pressed to a division and carried.

The Home Member's demand for Rs. 2,85,68,078 was reduced by Rs. 221 as the result of several cut motions and passed.

The Forest Minister then moved his demand in connection with the Forest Department.—A.P.

ONE DACOIT KILLED

Two Seriously Wounded In Encounter With Villagers

JAMKHANDI, March 3

One dacoit was killed and two seriously wounded in an encounter with villagers of Shirode in the Jamkhandi State.

It appears that after the recent dacoity at the house of a merchant at Shirode, villagers were on the look-out for the miscreants. When the gang was forcing their way into the house of the rich Bania, on a signal from the vilage headman, a crowd of villagers rushed to the spot and apprehended 5 of the culprits.

In the course of the struggle 3 of them were injured, one fatally.—(United Press).

"STRINGENT" CURFEW ORDER

Not A Single Day Passes Without Report Of Theft At Srinagar

SRINAGAR, March 4

Inspite of Curfew order which is in force in Srinagar not a single day passes without a report of theft at one place or another.

This gives on an idea of the "Stringency" of the Curfew order.—(United Press).

AT POINT OF REVOLVER

Armed Dacoits Decamp With Booty Valued At Rs. 1100

MOGA, March 3.

On the night of 28th February last, three dacoits two of whom were alleged to be armed with rifles and the third with a chhavi committed a dacoity in the house of Jagu, a goldsmith of Madoke, a village about 10 miles from Moga.

The dacoits, it is alleged, scaled the boundary wall and severely wounded the occupants with Chhavi. Both the husband and wife struggled hard with the dacoits for half an hour but finally they submitted to the threat of being shot down and disclosed where they had kept their cash and jewellery.

The dacoits decamped with booty valued at Rs. 1,100—(United Press).

New Delhi.—The following bills passed in the Assembly were presented, namely, the Cotton Textile Industry Protection Act, the Wheat Import Duty extending Act, the Steel Industry and Wire and Wire nail Industry Protection Extending Act and the Medical Council Amendment Act in the Council of State on Tuesday.—A.P.

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